

# KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2014/2015

REVIEW  
DRAFT



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## **FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR**

This document – the 2014/2015 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is the product of many months of consultation within the Kareeberg municipal Council and with communities, institutions, organisations and individuals in the wider civil society.

This IDP which has been developed by the Council is a plan that is an agreement between us as the municipality, and the community of Kareeberg municipality, which should always be able to: develop a clear vision of the municipality; identify key developmental priorities of the municipality; formulate appropriate strategies to achieve these priorities; and align resources with development priorities.

As part of our responsibility as a local authority in line with our constitutional mandate we have committed ourselves in the next financial year and beyond to address the building of our local economy to create more employment and sustainable livelihoods; improve local public services and broaden access to them; build non-racial, integrated and safer communities; promote active community participation in our Municipality and ensure effective, accountable and clean local government.

We thank you for your support and wish all citizens well.

**Together we shall do more!**

**Cllr NICO TITUS  
MAYOR**

## **OVERVIEW BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

The development of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) has been guided by the Municipal Systems Act of 2000, Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy, Pixley ka Seme District Growth and Development Strategy, 12 National Outcomes particularly outcome 9 for municipalities and the 5 National Manifesto Priorities, inputs and need analysis sourced from our communities.

The 2014/2015 IDP presents us with an opportunity as Kareeberg Municipality to reshape and prepare ourselves to take this municipality yet to another level of an improved performance, but most importantly to adopt a targeted approach that clearly identify and define our priorities and strategies to achieve these goals.

The limited resources that we have at our disposal should be used in such a way that contributes to the broader development of the community of Kareeberg Municipality. And this can only be achieved when our IDP dictate what resources should be availed, for what specific projects and programme, so that these resources contribute to the long term strategic goal of development of this municipality.

We are committed as the entire administration of Kareeberg Municipality, to give our undivided attention to the detail that would realize the proper implementation of the programme, support our political principals to achieve the promises they made during the local government elections as well as helping them to report back to their constituencies.

**Mr. W DE BRUIN  
MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kareeberg Municipality is situated in the western side of the Pixley Ka Seme district municipality in the Northern Cape Province. The district municipality is adjoined by three provinces - Free State, Eastern Cape and Western Cape. The district consists of nine municipalities of which Kareeberg local municipality is the second smallest.

Kareeberg municipality was established through the amalgamation of, Caranarvon, Vosburg, Van Wyksvlei and a large area of rural farms. The administrative centre is located in Carnarvon which is on the main route from Kimberley/Bloemfontein to the Southern part of Namakwaland and the West Coast.

The landscape is typical Karoo with an annual average rainfall of 260mm and an annual evaporation of 2300mm. There are no constant rivers running through the municipal area and all towns depend on ground water. Kareeberg municipality forms part of the interior pre-Karoo surface pattern consisting of hills and lowlands, and hills and moderate relief.

Kareeberg municipality is committed to improving the quality of life of all residents by implementing credible administration; adequate infrastructure and improved economic and social initiatives. The municipality also subscribes to the Batho Pele principles and efficient management, and endorses a "people-driven" approach to ensure public participation in local affairs. The municipality adheres to legislation, policies, procedures, conditions of service, and respects the views and inputs of all members of the council. The municipality is regarded as an important institution promoting racial, gender and all other forms of equality, to empower the local populace.

The local population growth rate depends on local economic opportunities for its people. Such opportunities are sadly lacking. Large numbers of the population leave the area to seek opportunities in other towns and provinces. The effective service delivery and quality infrastructure can also affect population growth in the municipality.

There is a high degree of poverty and a low degree of education. The declining economy is largely based on sheep farming. Most of the local people are economically inactive because of the high rate of unemployment. Kareeberg local municipality faces the problem of poor/indigent people, or those earning the maximum of R1880.00 or less per month. In addressing this problem, the municipality commits itself to making available free basic service to such people.

Other challenges facing Kareeberg local municipality is HIV/AIDS; high alcohol abuse; teenage pregnancy; domestic violence and a high rate of smoking, which all play a role in population growth. There is, on the other hand, a lack of quality health facilities within the municipality, to the extent that people have to be transported to bigger towns, like Kimberley for quality health services.

The spatial distribution of Kareeberg's population clusters around main economic centres, and these centres are likely to record high future population growth rates as a result of both natural growth and migration of farm dwellers to urban areas.

All three towns rely on underground boreholes water supply systems. Ongoing attention is needed for the maintenance and management of such water supply systems.

The municipality operates sewage sites in Carnarvon and Vosburg. In Carnarvon an aerated pond system is used and a conventional oxidation pond in Vosburg. In Van Wyksvlei the solid waste disposal is used to dump sewage. Serious attention to the on sanitation situation is necessary.

Most of the households within the municipality have access to electricity. This is a positive aspect which will contribute largely to the social development of the residents. The situation in the rural areas is however still problematic and it is estimated that most of the households are still without electricity.

When looking at the spatial overview of Kareeberg municipality influencing development, Carnarvon is identified as an urban centre and should be promoted through the implementation of urban rehabilitation programmes to stimulate economic growth. On the other hand, Vosburg and Van Wyksvlei are identified as rural service centres that complement the satellite towns in the remote areas for the purpose of even distribution of services.

## **KAREEBERG INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN: PROCESSPLAN 2014/2015**

On 28 February 2014, the Kareeberg Municipality adopted a process plan for the IDP review. The plan was adopted in accordance with relevant legal prescripts and has dictated the process to be followed for developing the IDP.

### **Organisationl Arrangements**

Prior to the commencement of the IDP, Kareeberg Municipality prepared and adopted a process plan that served as a guide to the overall process.

### **Kareeberg Municipality Process Plan**

In brief, the process plan outlines the time frames of scheduled activities, structures involved and their respective roles and responsibilities.

### **Kareeberg Municipality Structures**

The following structures guided the IDP process within the Kareeberg Municipality:

- IDP Representative Forum
- IDP Steering Committee

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

A number of role-players participated in the IDP Review Process. The role-players together with their respective roles and responsibilities are outlined below.

## **ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

A number of role-players participated in the IDP Review Process. The role-players together with their respective roles and responsibilities are outlined below.

**Table 1: Roles and responsibilities of participants in the IDP review process**

Actors	Roles and responsibilities
<b>Mayor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage the drafting of the IDP;</li> <li>• Assign responsibilities to the Municipal Manager</li> <li>• Submit the process plan to the Council for adoption;</li> <li>• Submit the IDP to the Council for adoption and approval</li> </ul>
<b>Ward Councillors</b>	<p>Councillors are the major link between the municipal government and the residents. As such their role is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Link the planning process to their constituencies and/or wards.</li> <li>• Responsible for organising public consultation and participation.</li> <li>• Ensure the annual business plans, and municipal budget are linked to and based on the IDP.</li> </ul>
<b>District Municipality</b>	<p>To:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare an IDP</li> <li>• Adopt an IDP</li> <li>• Provide support to local municipalities</li> <li>• Facilitate the compilation of a framework which will ensure coordination and alignment between local municipalities and the district</li> </ul>
<b>Municipal Manager/IDP Manager</b>	<p>The Municipal Manager had the following responsibilities, assigned to the Head of Corporate Services/IDP Manager:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of the process plan</li> <li>• Management and coordination of the IDP process in terms of time, resources and people, and ensuring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ The involvement of all relevant role-players;</li> <li>➢ That the times frames are being adhered to;</li> <li>➢ That the conditions for participation are provided;</li> <li>➢ That the outcomes are documented; and</li> <li>➢ Chairing the IDP steering committee.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>IDP Steering Committee</b>	<p>IDP Steering Committee is a technical working team who support the IDP Manager to ensure a smooth planning process.</p> <p><b>Composition:</b> Municipal Manager or IDP Manager</p> <p><b>Secretariat:</b> The secretariat for this function is provided by the IDP Manager</p> <p><b>Members:</b> Municipal Manager Heads of Departments IDP Manager Senior officials of the Municipality</p> <p>The IDP Steering Committee is responsible for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commission research studies</li> <li>• Prepare and submit reports to the IDP Representative Forum</li> <li>• Considers and comments on inputs from all the stakeholders</li> <li>• Makes content recommendations</li> </ul>
<b>IDP Representative Forum</b>	<p><b>Chairperson:</b> The Mayor or a nominee</p>

	<b>Secretariat:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDP Steering Committee</li> </ul>
	<b>Composition:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Members of the Executive Committee</li> <li>• Councillors</li> <li>• Traditional leaders</li> <li>• Ward committee chairperson</li> <li>• Heads of Departments/senior officials</li> <li>• Stakeholder representatives of organised groups</li> <li>• Advocate for unorganised groups</li> <li>• Resource persons</li> <li>• Community representatives (e.g. RDP Forum)</li> </ul> <p>IDP Representative Forum is responsible for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Represent the interests of their constituents in the IDP process;</li> <li>• Provide an organisational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision-making between the stakeholders and the Municipality;</li> <li>• Ensure communication between all the stakeholder representatives; and</li> <li>• Monitor the performance of the planning and implementation process.</li> </ul>
<b>Departments</b>	<b>To:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co- ordinate training</li> <li>• Provide financial support</li> <li>• Provide general IDP guidance</li> <li>• Provide relevant information on sector department's policies, programmes and budgets</li> <li>• Monitor IDP review process</li> <li>• Assess IDPs</li> </ul>

## The Process

The process that we followed to review the IDP had the following phases.as shown in the diagram below.

### The Analysis

- Assessment of the existing level of development, which includes identification of communities with no access to basic services. This seeks to establish the key issues of concern within the municipality.

### Development Strategies

- This phase deals with the development of the municipality's vision (including transformation needs)
- The council's development priorities and objectives
- The council's development strategies

### Projects

This is the phase where the municipality drafted project proposals which also have:



- Budget allocations
- Compliance with national legislation
- Means of dealing with some of the issues that are of concern in the municipality

### **Integration**

This is to align the activities of the municipality with those of the sector departments and ensure that the municipality and the sector departments and at the same time draft joint programmes.

### **Approval**

This is where the IDP which is the end product of the integrated development planning process is finally tabled to the Council for approval and adoption.

In a nutshell, integrated development planning is about the municipality identifying its priority issues/problems, which determine its vision, objectives and strategies followed by the identification of projects to address the issues. A very critical phase of the IDP is to link planning to the municipal budget (i.e. allocation of internal or external funding to the identified projects) because this will ensure that implementation of projects and hence development is directed by the IDP.

## SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

**Table 2: Activities and schedule of meetings**

<b>ACTIVITY AND RESOURCE PLAN</b>					
<b>Serial No</b>	<b>Planning Activity</b>	<b>Type of Event</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Planned dates</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
1.	<b>PREPARATION –</b> Commencement Date – January 2014 Prepare a process plan for 2014/15 IDP Adoption of the process plan	Desk work  Table the process plan to Council for adoption	Completed draft process plan Council Resolution	23-31 Jan 2014 28 Feb 2014	Mayor Municipal Manager Community Services Shared Services
2.	<b>IDP PLANNING PROCESS</b> <b>PHASE 1: ANALYSIS</b> Community & Stakeholder Development Analysis Municipal Technical Development Analysis Institutional Analysis Economic Analysis Socio-Economic Analysis Spatial Analysis Environmental Analysis Legal Framework Analysis Leadership Guidelines In-depth Analysis	Desk work (compilation of a situational analysis report in preparation for determining the Council's strategic priorities, vision and development objectives)  Engagements with political structures, sector departments and other stakeholders Steering Committee  IDP Rep Forum	Status Quo Report and public participation/communi- ty consultative meetings	20-21 Feb 2014  Feb 2014  28/2/2014	Community Services Shared Services
<b>Phase 1:</b>					
2.2 (a) (b) (c)	<b>PHASE 2: STRATEGIES</b> Vision, Mission & Values Gap Analysis and KPA's Strategies & Development Objectives	Revision of priority issues, municipal strategies, KPA's and gap analysis in the current IDP Develop the measurable objectives for the next financial year and include the required budget for achieving those objectives	Determined /reviewed priority issues and strategic objectives for service delivery for the next financial year	24-28/2/2014	HODs Shared Services
<b>Phase 2:</b>					
2.3 (a) (b) (c)	<b>PHASE 3: PROJECTS</b> Identify Development Project Formulate Project & Programme Proposals Sector Operational Business Plans	Identification and prioritization of IDP projects from priority issues Submission of projects by sector departments	Projects for implementation in the next financial year identified	3-14/3/2014)	HODs Members of IDP Rep Forum
<b>Phase 3:</b>					
2.4 (a) (b)	<b>PHASE 4: INTEGRATION</b> Screening, revision & integration of projects and programmes Institutional restructuring( Summary & inclusion of available sector plans)	Sector departments alignment	Alignment of MTSFS, MTEFs, programmes and budgets	3-7/3/2014)	All Managers Community Services Shared Services CFO
<b>Phase 4:</b>					
2.5 (a)   (b)  (c)  (d)	<b>PHASE 5: APPROVAL</b> Approval, including submission to the MEC and Advertisement  Final 2014/2015 IDP and budget drafts  Submit IDP and budget to MEC for Local Government	Table draft IDP and concept budget to Council for adoption Submit and publish adopted IDP and budget for comments  Table final IDP and budget to Council for approval	Adopted IDP and Council Resolution  Copies of advertisements  Council resolution  Legal compliance	March 2014  April 2014  31 May 2014  9 June 2014  June 2014	Mayor MM Community Services CFO  Mayor, MM and PMS manager

<b>ACTIVITY AND RESOURCE PLAN</b>					
<b>Serial No</b>	<b>Planning Activity</b>	<b>Type of Event</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Planned dates</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
	SDBIP	<p>Submit SDBIP to Mayor for approval 28 days after the approval of the budget</p> <p>The approved SDBIP's and performance agreements are submitted to MEC and are advertised within 14 days after approval</p>	<p>Approved, signed SDBIP by the Mayor</p> <p>Compliance Copies of Advertisements</p>	30 June 2014	Municipal Manager

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1. THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

#### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

The introduction of democratic rule in 1994 has challenged the local government in South Africa to provide services to the majority of the black population, denied access to social and economic amenities in the past. The national constitution has given rise to a myriad of legislation that is intended to redress the socio-economic disparities created by the apartheid system of government.

With the acceptance of Developmental Local Government in the White Paper on Local Government (1998), Integrated Development Planning was institutionalised through the Municipal Systems Act (2000) as the planning tool to be used by municipalities in furthering their responsibility of service delivery to communities.

There are several sector plans that constitute the Integrated Development Plan, a programme which can easily be termed "a business plan of local municipalities". The main aim of these sector plans is to ensure that delivery and management is undertaken in an orderly and coherent fashion. These include an infrastructure plan; a transport plan; a spatial development framework, to mention just a few.

#### **1.2 PURPOSE OF THE IDP'S**

The IDPs have to ensure that departments within national and provincial government, as well as municipalities, function in concert in the execution of their tasks and delivery of services to communities. The IDPs therefore exist to assist the municipalities to fulfil their developmental responsibilities, as it is the aim of every municipality to improve the quality of life of its citizens. Through the IDPs the municipality can easily identify the problems, issues and needs affecting its municipal area, so as to develop and implement appropriate strategies and projects towards addressing the public's expectations and problems. The IDP also provides specific benefits for all the stakeholders involved in the process.

#### **1.3 THE LEGAL REQUIREMENT FOR IDPS**

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) has given new municipalities a number of developmental responsibilities. The Municipal Systems Act (Act no 32 of 2000) requires all municipalities to compile Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) that will guide all their planning, budgeting and management decisions. Apart from the legislative requirement to compile IDPs, municipalities are also expected to compile sector plans, which should form part of the IDPs. There are National requirements that compel municipalities to formulate sector plans and the following are some examples: -

- ❑ Water Services Development Plan (WSDP): Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry.
- ❑ Integrated Transport Plan (ITP): Dept of Transport.
- ❑ Integrated Waste Management Plan (WMP): Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry.
- ❑ Land Development Objectives (LDOs): Dept of Land Affairs.
- ❑ Spatial Development Framework (SDF): Dept of Provincial Affairs and Local Government.
- ❑ Integrated Waste Management Plan (WMP): Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry

In addition to these, municipalities are also required to incorporate the following aspects into their planning frameworks:

- Housing strategies and targets (Housing Sector Plans).
- Local Economic Development (LED) issues.
- Integrated energy plans.
- Integrated infrastructure planning and compliance with guiding principles of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA).
- Development Facilitation Act (DFA).
- Environmental Implementation Plans (EIPs) and Environmental Management Plans (EMPs).

All these legislative requirements are aimed at ensuring that clear and workable plans, reinforcing each other, are in place. The sole purpose is to achieve meaningful development and improvement of the living conditions of citizens.

## **1.4. THE THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE ON DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

### **1.4.1 INTRODUCTION**

Integrated development planning is a result of a world-wide change in the 1980s to concepts such as Urban Management and District Development Planning. This concept of development gained popularity as it became clear that national states were not achieving meaningful developmental results, despite the fact that funds were being spent on projects on a yearly basis. This was due to the fact that there were no concrete strategies in place which could be used to formulate and quantify projects; identify sources of funding for projects; put in place monitoring programmes on projects; unlock blockages on projects; ensure that projects are completed on time; ensure that projects attain the intended objectives, as well as providing ambiguous account of activities in projects. Development efforts were not coherent and, as a result, meagre resources were being wasted, and so national states and developing countries in particular, were becoming poorer despite huge expenditure on projects.

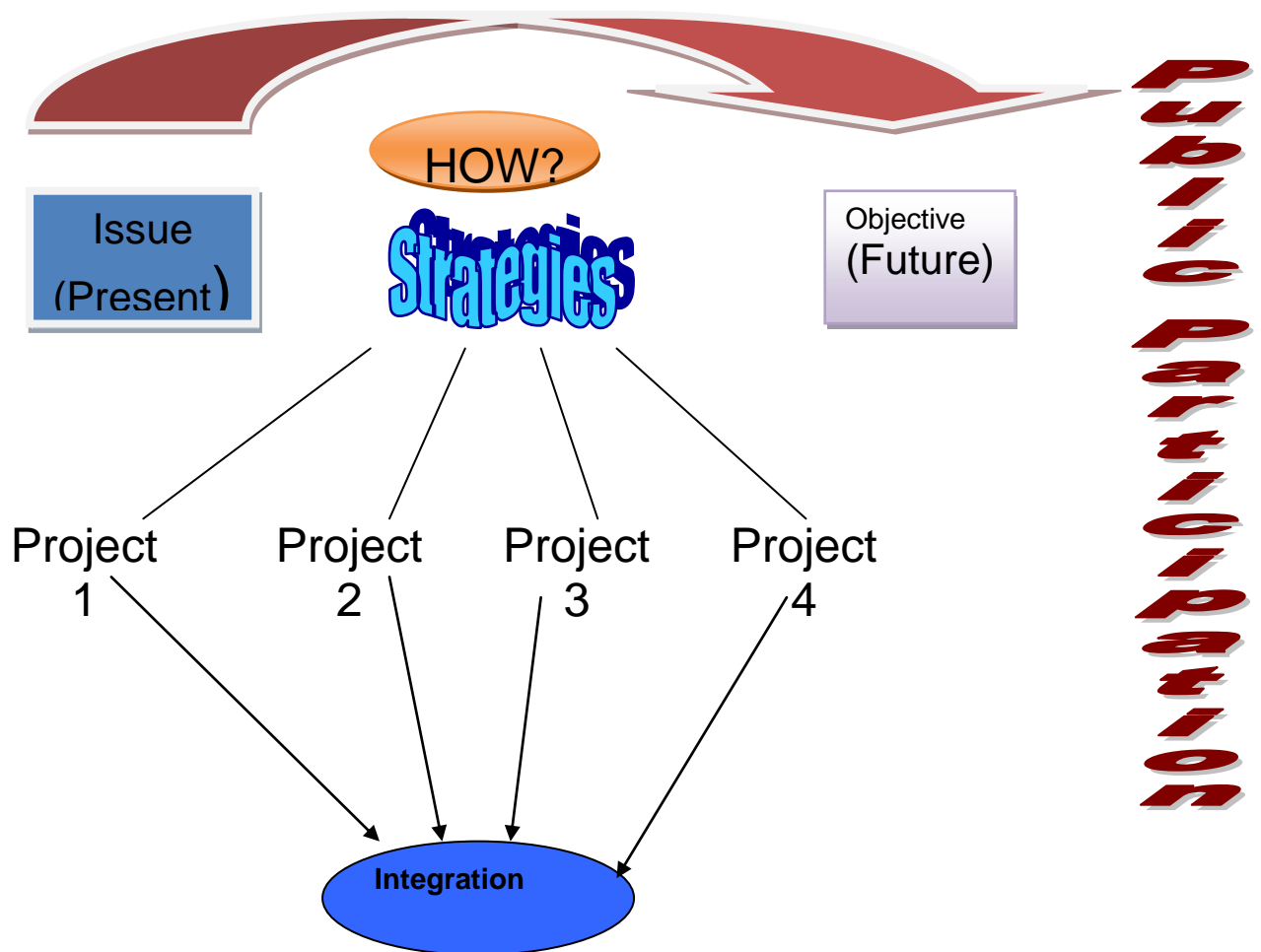
The Integrated Development Planning, is directly linked to the concepts of strategic and action planning, which are essentially a reaction to master planning and spatial planning which could not trigger the desired development within the national states.

## **1.5 OVERVIEW OF THE IDP PROCESS: THE STRATEGIC NATURE**

The IDP process is a strategic planning process. Strategic planning itself is not unfamiliar or totally new. Large institutions in the corporate environment, as well as government institutions, often make use of it. It provides those institutions with the opportunity to plan ahead within the framework of available recourses.

Municipalities need to go through a similar process to ensure continued provision of necessary services to their communities; deal with poverty, and enhance investment into these areas. At municipal level this process is known as Integrated Development Planning. In South Africa, this has to be done in terms of the Municipal Systems Act and its regulation.

The diagram below provides us with an overview of the process.



*Figure 2.1: A diagrammatic presentation of the IDP process*

## 1.6 PHASES OF THE IDP PROCESS

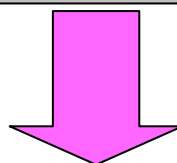
Policies adopted by the national government, stipulate that the IDP process consists of 5 phases. Each phase can be broken down into the various steps shown below.

**Illustration of different steps or events that need to be followed in the IDP process.**

### Phase 1: Analysis phase

Issue  
(Present)

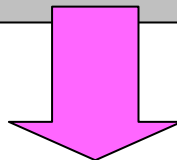
The first step of the process is all about understanding the local situation. There is a need to analyse the current or present situation of a municipality. All participants need to be aware of the basic facts and figures related to the present situation, trends and dynamics in a municipality. This is also where one needs to identify those issues, needs and dynamics of the residents of a municipality. The result of this phase must be **priority issues** for a municipality.



### PHASE 2: Strategy Phase

Future  
(Objective)

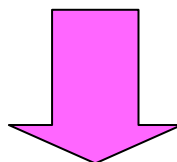
After understanding the dominant situation of a municipality, as well as the needs of the community, there is a need to think ahead or start to think about the future. In order to do this a municipality must set itself a **vision**. After setting a vision, there is a need to determine **objectives** for each of the priority issues. This step represents the **future** of a municipality.



Strategies

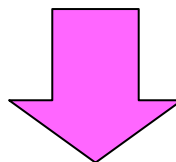
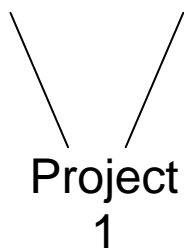
HOW?

Now that a vision and objective have been set, there is a need to think about **how** to reach the objectives. A **bridge** must therefore be built between the present situation (**issues**) and the future (**objectives**). This is known as strategies.

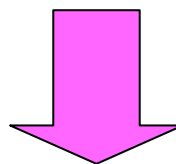


After building the bridge between the present situation and the future in the municipality (strategies), there is a need to implement or start to use this bridge. This is done by identifying appropriate **projects** and also to design these projects. This phase is also known as the **“nuts and bolts”** phase.

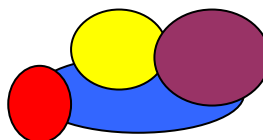
### **PHASE 3: Project Phase**



During this phase one needs to make sure that all the designed projects are in line with the strategies and objectives of the municipality and in line with the recourse framework and legal requirements. It is also important to arrive at consolidated and integrated programmes for a municipality.



### **PHASE 4: Integration Phase**



### **PHASE 5: Approval Phase**

This is the phase where the general public is invited to comment on the final IDP. This is an opportunity for a municipality to go out and again brief communities on the IDP results, receive comments and amend the document accordingly. A similar process should be done for sector plans. After this, council can consider the plan for approval.

## **1.8 CONCLUSION**

It becomes clear from the above that the main thrust of the IDP is, amongst others, to improve governance and accountability within the public sector, improve planning processes by involving communities in the formulation of projects and ensuring that relevant legislation is implemented with a view to improving the living conditions of communities. Therefore this IDP presents the current reality of the communities, its constraints, vision and objectives of the Council. Projects and strategies have also been developed to address the legacies that have been identified.

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

#### 2.1 GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

Kareeberg Municipality is situated in the western side of the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality of the Northern Cape. The district municipality is adjoined by three provinces, namely Northern Free State, Eastern Cape on the eastern side and the Western Cape on the southern side. Politically it consists of nine local municipalities, of which Kareeberg is the second smallest.

Kareeberg Municipality consists of three towns: Carnarvon, Vosburg and Vanwyksvlei, as well as a large area of rural farming areas. The area is estimated at 17702 km<sup>2</sup> and it forms 17.11% of the total area of the Pixley Ka Seme districts Municipality. There are vast differences between the towns, with extensive farming areas in between.

The administration centre is located in Carnarvon which is on the main route from Kimberley/Bloemfontein to the southern part of Namakwaland and the West Coast.

The landscape is typical Karoo with an average annual rainfall of 260mm and an annual evaporation of 2300mm. There are no constant rivers running through the Municipal area and all the towns and settlements are primarily dependent on ground water. Kareeberg forms part of the interior pre-Karoo surface pattern which can be divided into hills and lowlands and into hills and moderate relief.

Kareeberg Municipality was formed through the amalgamation of the following former Municipalities:

- ❖ Vosburg
- ❖ Carnarvon
- ❖ Vanwyksvlei
- ❖ Part of the Kareeberg rural area

In the discussion and analysis of the municipality the above areas will be dealt with as separate, individual areas. Most of the settlements in the Kareeberg Municipality are very small and far apart, which make it difficult for regional services schemes to be economically viable.

**Table 2.1: Local Municipal Area**

Municipality	Km <sup>2</sup>	% of DM	% of Northern Cape	Persons/km <sup>2</sup>	Households/km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Kareeberg</b>	<b>17 702</b>	<b>17.11%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.14</b>
<b>Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>103 410</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.41</b>

StatisticsSA, 2011

### 2.2 CURRENT REALITY: Basic facts and figures

#### 2.2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

##### 3.2.1.1The Kareeberg Population

An overview of the demographic situation in the municipality provides an understanding of the current scale of the population and allows for the calculation of future population growth trends. These trends could also be used to determine future investment trends. Therefore the main aim



of this section is to give an up-to-date, detailed picture of Kareeberg's population as demographic information is primarily concerned with the size, structure and distribution of population.

All tables, statistics and figures below provide an overview of the population in the Kareeberg local municipality.

As per Census 2011, Kareeberg Municipality's population has risen from 9488 in 2001 to 11673 in 2011 and it accounts for 6% of the total population of Pixley ka Seme District Municipality. The number of households in the Municipality has also increased from 2401 in 2001 to 3222 in 2011. However, the average household size has decreased from 3.9 to 3.4.

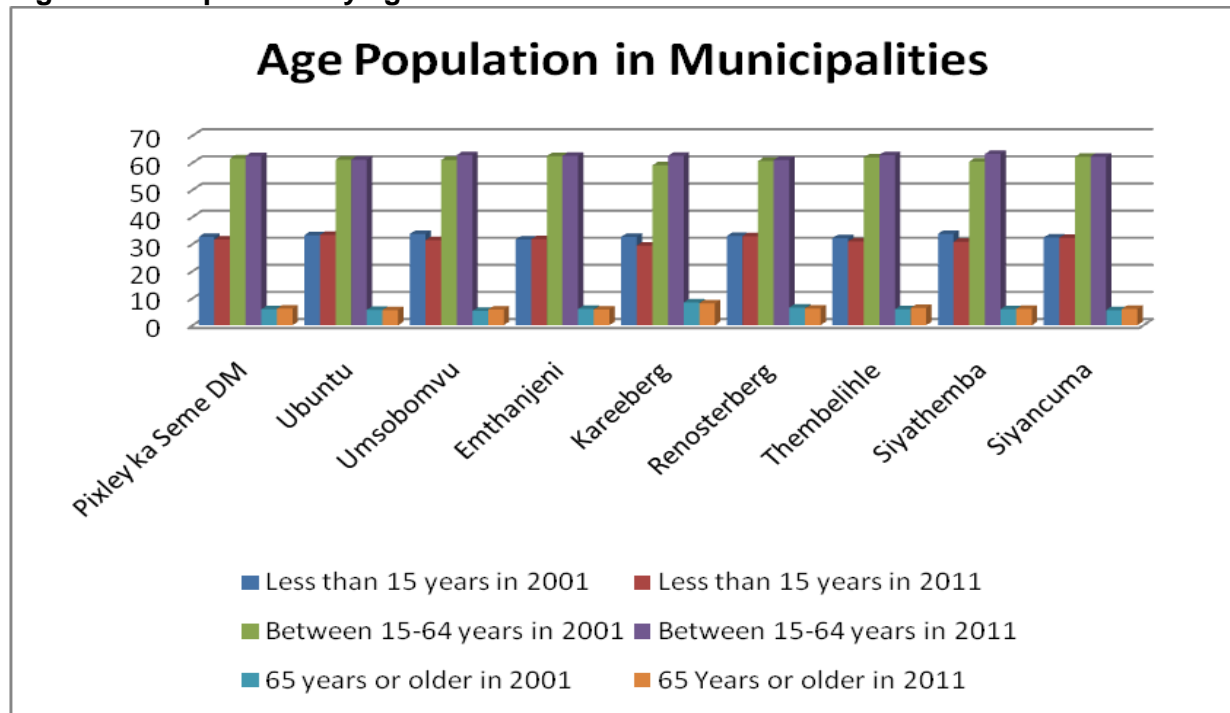
In terms of gender distribution, Kareeberg municipality almost had an equal gender distribution, with slightly more females (51.3%) than males.

In terms of population by age, the table below indicates the population per age group as well as the changes within the groups experienced between 2001 and 2011 in Kareeberg Municipality. The population is as follows:

- ❑ The population classified as minors (under 15 years of age) has decreased from 32.6% in 2001 to 29.4% in 2011.
- ❑ The population between 15 to 64 years of age, classified as economically active has increased from 59% to 62.5%.
- ❑ The elderly, 65 and older has slightly decreased from 8.4% to 8.1%.
- ❑ There has been a positive growth rate of 2.7% in the municipality which is a significant change from the -3.8% that was recorded in 2001.

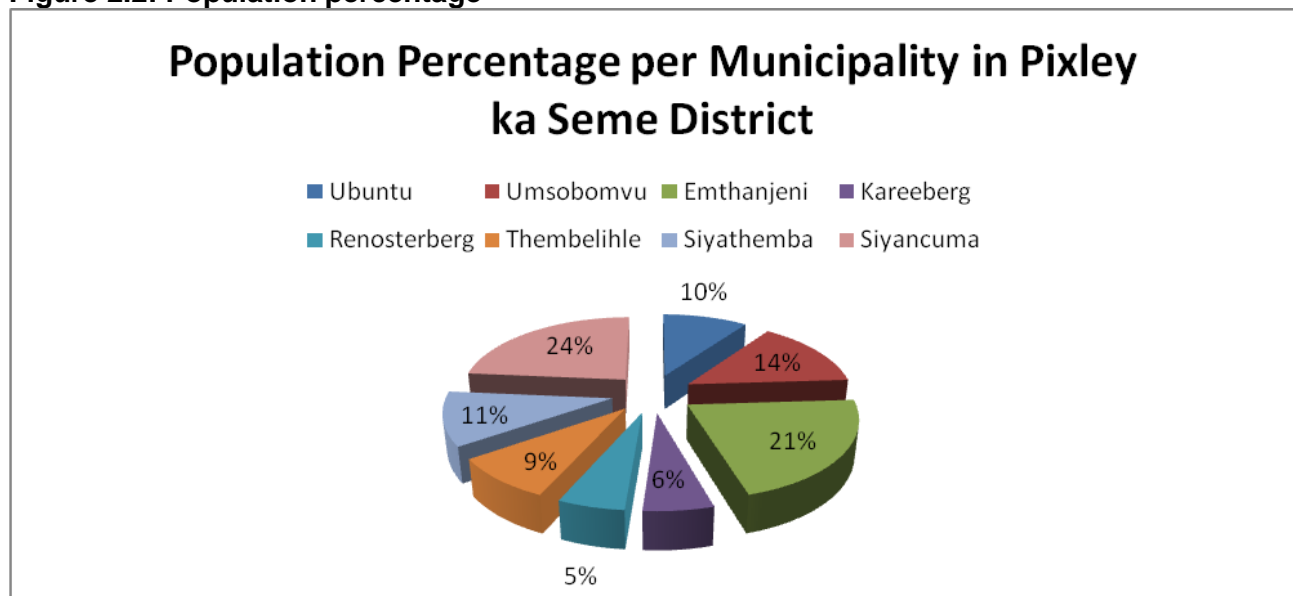
The significance of the above-mentioned is that it influences income, needs determination and the allocation of resources. For example, the decrease in minors and increase in the elderly may mean that more resources are allocated to the elderly such as the provision of health care facilities and welfare. The increase in the economically active population also means potential increase in income earnings, however putting pressure on job opportunities as there is the possibility for smaller and slower growing economies to provide work to the increasing population.

**Figure 2.1: Population by age**



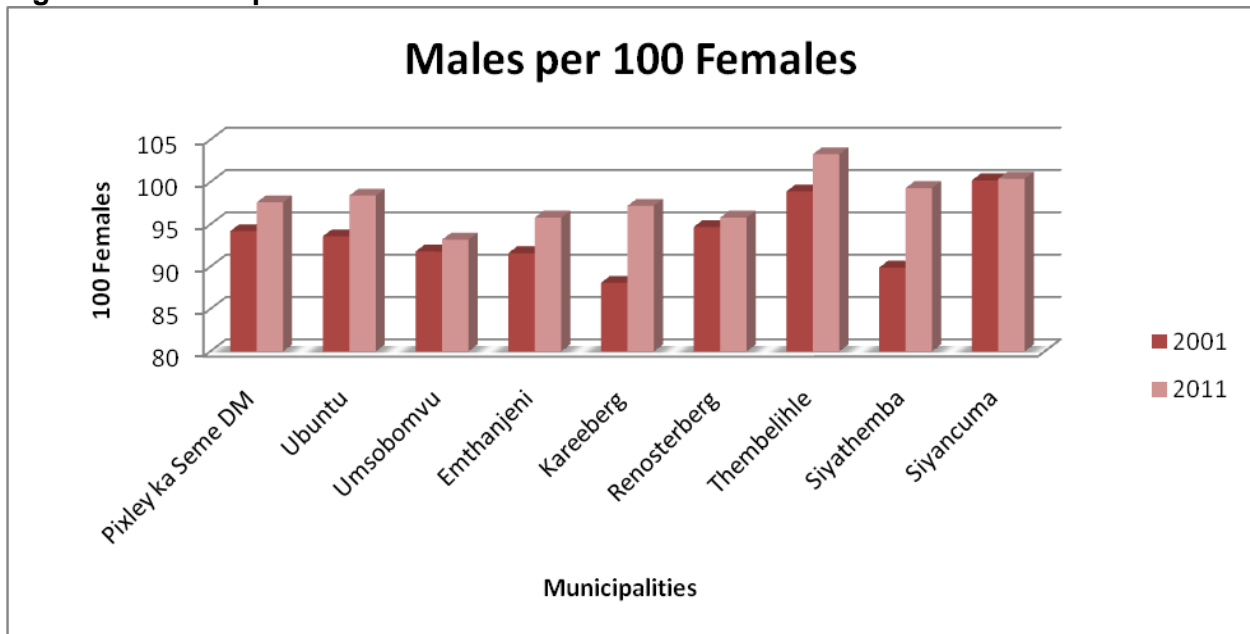
Statistics SA census 2011

**Figure 2.2: Population percentage**



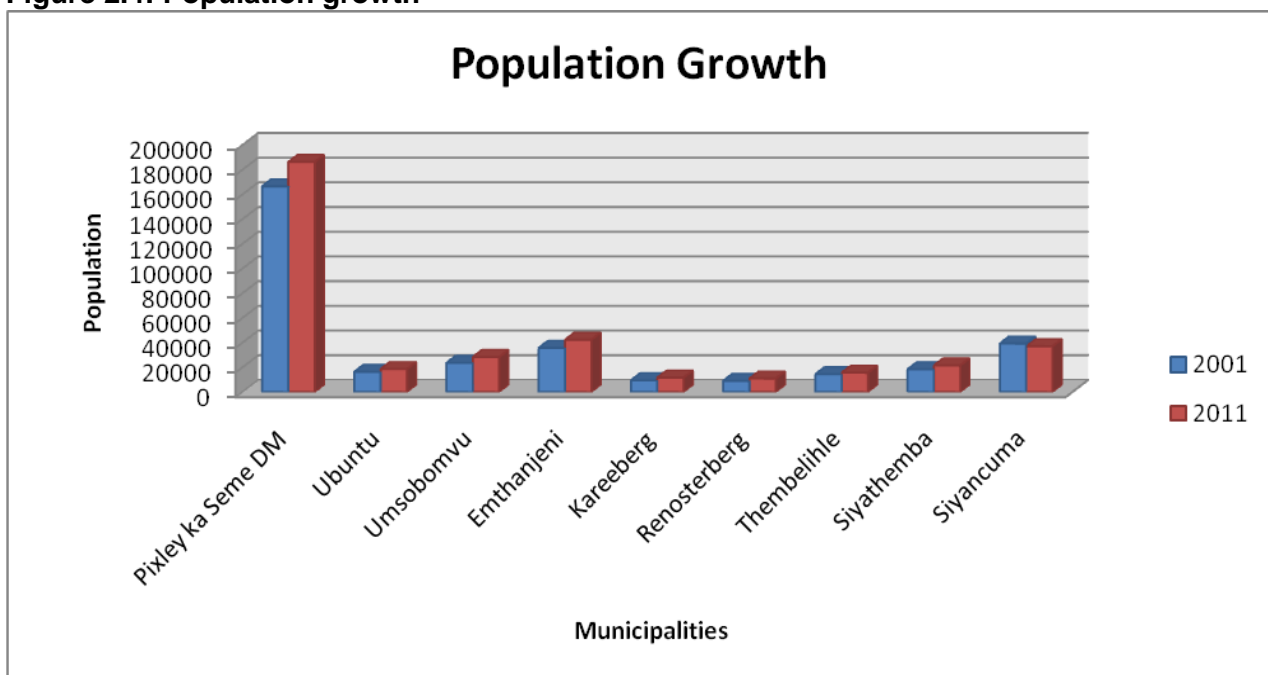
[Statistics SA Census 2011]

**Figure 2.3: Males per 1000 females**



[Statistics SA Census 2011]

**Figure 2.4: Population growth**



[Statistics SA Census 2011]

**Table 2.2: Households**

Municipality	Households		Average household size	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Kareeberg	2401	3222	3.9%	3.4%
PKS DM	47707	49193	3.8	3.7

**Statistics SA Census 2011**

**Table 2.3: Population by race**

<b>Towns</b>	<b>Black African</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian or Asian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Most spoken language</b>
Carnarvon	315	5742	21	498	6576	Afrikaans
Vosburg	147	1002	15	90	1254	Afrikaans
Vanwyksvlei	39	1593	15	69	1716	Afrikaans
<b>Total</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>8337</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>9546</b>	

The racial structure of the population is 5.2% Black African, 87.3% Coloured, 6.9% White and 0.5% Asian. Afrikaans being the dominant home language (99% of the population). The information from the above table also shows that the spatial distribution of Kareeberg's population is in line with the distribution of economic activity, with clustering prevalent around the towns which are the main economic centres.

**Table 2.4 : Population structure**

Municipality		Population		Age Structure						Dependency Ratio		Sex Ratio		Population growth % p.a.	
				Less than 15		15- 64		65 plus		Per 100 [15-64]		Males per 100 Females			
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	1996-2001	2001-2011
DC 07	Pixley ka Seme DM	166547	186351	32.6	31.6	61.5	62.4	5.9	6.1	62.7	60.4	94.2	97.6	-1.27	1.12
NC 071	Ubuntu	16375	18601	33.2	33.3	61.1	61.1	5.7	5.6	63.8	63.5	93.6	98.4	-3.7	1.27
NC 072	Umsobomvu	23641	28376	33.7	31.4	61	62.8	5.3	5.8	63.8	59.3	91.8	93.2	-1.41	1.83
NC 073	Emthanjeni	35785	42356	31.6	31.7	62.4	62.5	6	5.8	60.2	60.1	91.6	95.8	-1.91	1.69
NC 074	Kareeberg	9488	11673	32.6	29.4	59	62.5	8.4	8.1	69.5	59.9	88.1	97.2	-3.8	2.07
NC 075	Renosterberg	9070	10978	32.9	32.8	60.6	61	6.5	6.2	65.1	64	94.7	95.8	-0.78	1.91
NC 076	Thembelihle	14467	15701	32.1	30.9	61.9	62.8	5.9	6.4	61.5	59.3	98.9	103	1.27	0.82
NC 077	Siyathemba	18445	21591	33.7	30.8	60.4	63.2	5.9	6	65.5	58.2	89.9	99.3	-1.77	-0.58
NC 078	Siyancuma	39275	37076	32.3	32.2	62.1	62.2	5.6	6	61.1	60.8	100	100	0.45	1.58

[Statistics SA Census 2011]

## **Conclusion**

Changes in the demographic structure of a population such as currently in Kareeberg, influences the demand for a wide array of goods and services of all kinds. Expected changes in the composition and age structure of the various population groups are bound to have an enormous future impact on the entire South African society, resulting in unique challenges to decision-makers at all levels.

Whereas the private sector, as a result of population growth, stands to gain financially in a free market environment, the public sector on the other hand will find it increasingly difficult to manage its financial affairs due to demands for the provision of public services such as education, health, housing and the associated infrastructure.

Predictably, the spatial distribution of Kareeberg's population is in line with the distribution of economic activity, with clustering prevalent around main economic centres. These urban centres are likely to record high population growth rates in future, as a result of both natural growth and migration of farm dwellers to urban areas.

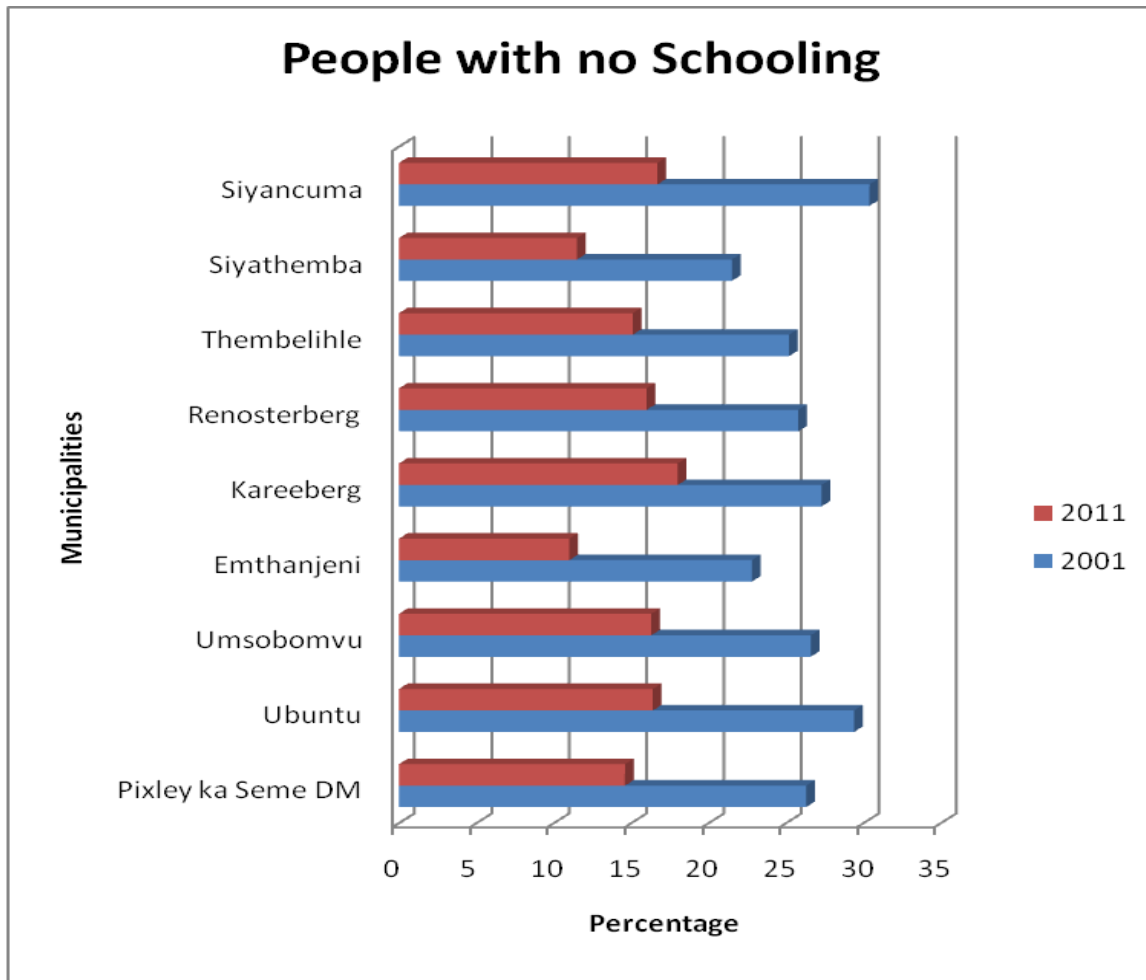
It is therefore expected that the current population distribution will further change towards a more urbanised pattern, although rural populations will remain significant for the foreseeable future. These trends will have far-reaching implications for the provision of housing, education, health services and general infrastructure. In addition, demands will be made on the provincial economy to provide employment for the numbers of new entrants to the labour market.

## **2.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE**

All communities are affected in terms of poverty and development deficit. Upliftment of the local economy has therefore been the key area of the municipality. Kareeberg local municipality's economy is characterised by the following:

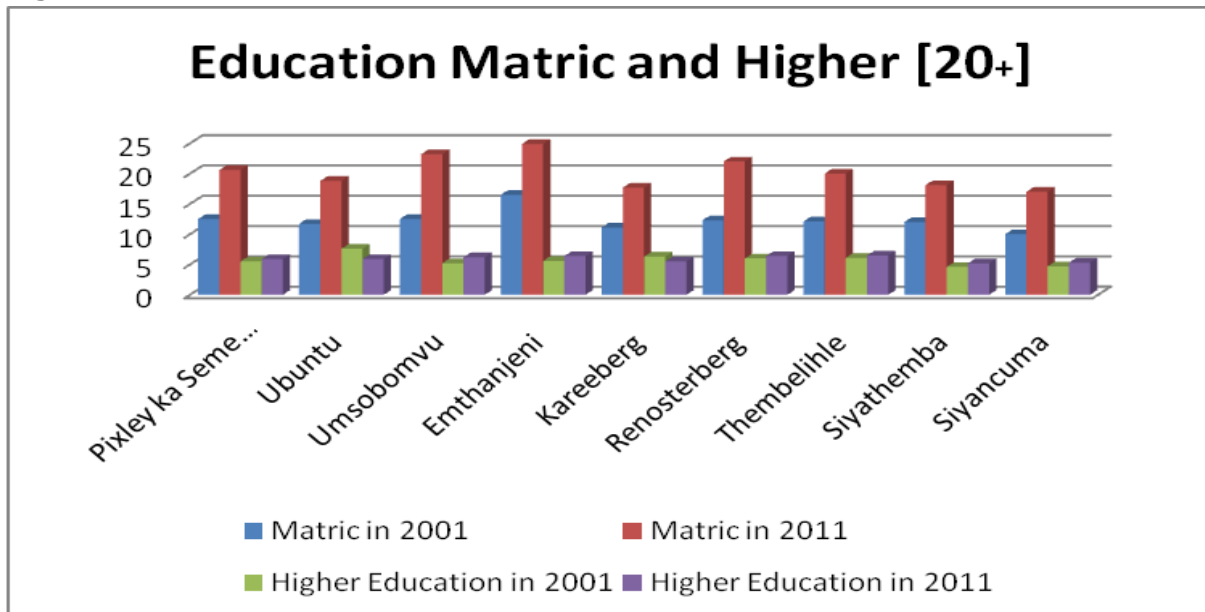
- ❖ High levels of poverty and low levels of education
- ❖ A declining economy that is largely based on sheep farming
- ❖ By virtue of its geographic location the Kareeberg local municipality seems to be outskirts where it cannot be declared as a transportation route, since major national routes like N1 and N9 do not pass through the municipality.

**Figure2.5: Population with no schooling**



[Statistics SA Census 2011]

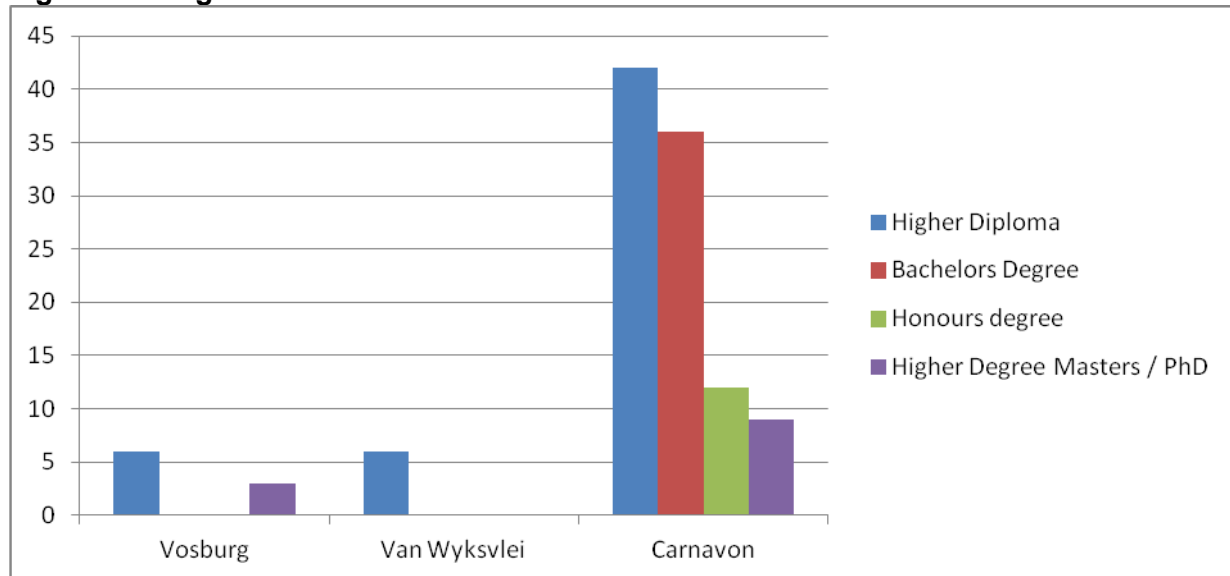
**Figure 2.6: Level of education**



[Statistics SA Census 2011]

**Table 2.5: Education**

	Education [aged 20 +]					
	No Schooling		Matric		Higher Education	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Kareeberg	27.3	18	11.1	17.7	6.3	5.5

**Statistics: 2011****Figure 2.7: Higher Education****Table 2.6: Higher Education**

Towns	Higher Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Honours degree	Higher Degree Masters / PhD
Vosburg	6	-	-	3
Van Wyksvlei	6	-	-	-
Carnavon	42	36	12	9

**Statistics: 2011**

The above tables and figures present the level of education of Kareeberg Municipality's labour force. The statistics indicate the following:

- The tertiary level of education 5.5% decreased from 6.3 % in 2001 to 5.5.% in 2011
- Between 2001 and 2011 the rates of no-schooling have been halved across the municipal area. The percentage of persons 20 years and older who have no schooling decreased from 27.3% in 2001 to 18% in 2011. The literacy efforts for adults and the increasing influx of 20 years olds with proper levels of education are expected to drive these proportions further down in the years to come.

Obtaining some form of income generating employment has become increasingly difficult in recent years. This is accentuated by the lack of education with the poorly educated being the ones that experience the highest incidence of poverty.

Persons having no schooling did never enjoy formal education, not even some primary education. Implied illiteracy in most cases, these persons are limited to perform manual labor and cannot adequately participate in society.

## 2.4 EMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS



Employment analysis depicts those who are employed or unemployed. The two categories of employment and unemployment together constitute the economically active category. The category of not economically active constitutes all those who are currently not regarded as part of labour force e.g. scholars, housewives, pensioners, e.t.c

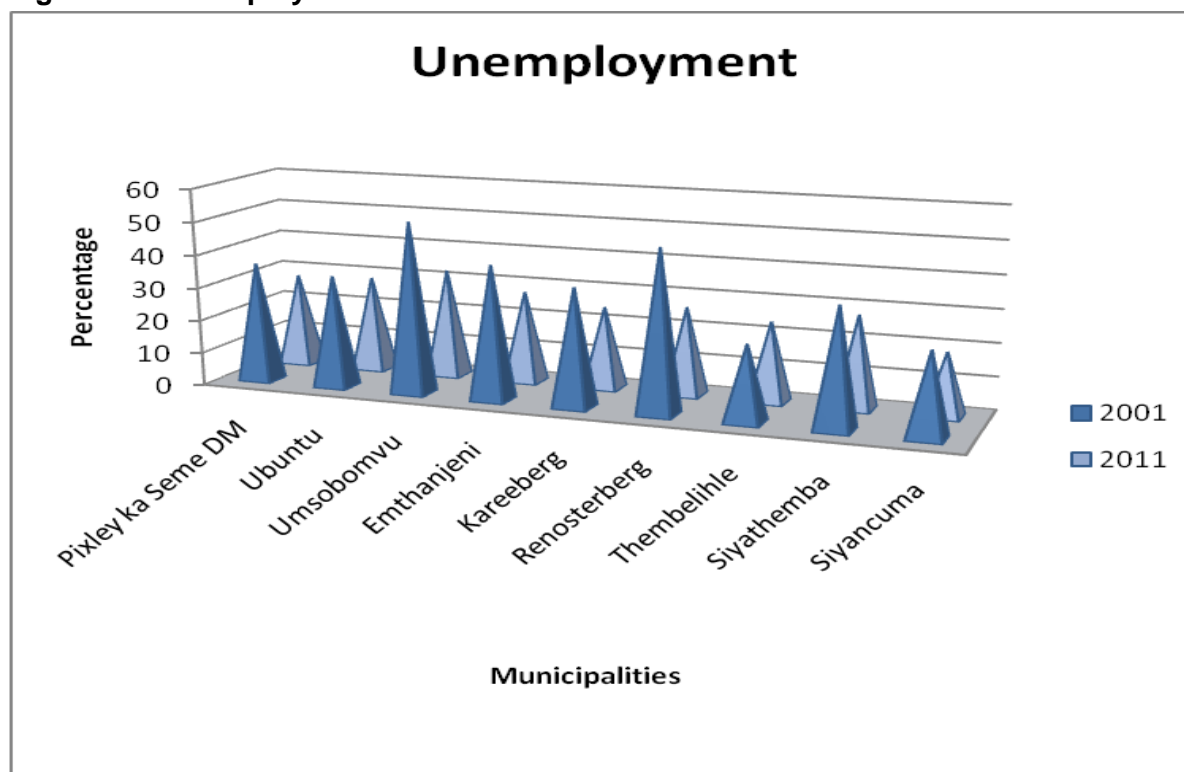
The table below indicates that there has been a decrease in the number of people unemployed in the Kareeberg municipal area between 2001 and 2011. This is directly related to the number of businesses that are still operating in the region during the period reflected and indicates the need for the retention of wholesale and retail strategy regarding these businesses. Unemployment reaching approximately 25.0% in 2011 and youth unemployment reaching 44.6% in 2011 as per Stats SA 2011 Census.

**Table 2.7: Unemployment Analysis**

		Labour Market			
		Unemployment Rate [Official] %		Youth unemployment Rate [Official] 15-34 Years %	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
DC 07	Pixley ka Seme DM	36.4	34.1	44.1	35.4
NC 078	Kareeberg	35.8	25.0	44.6	32.1

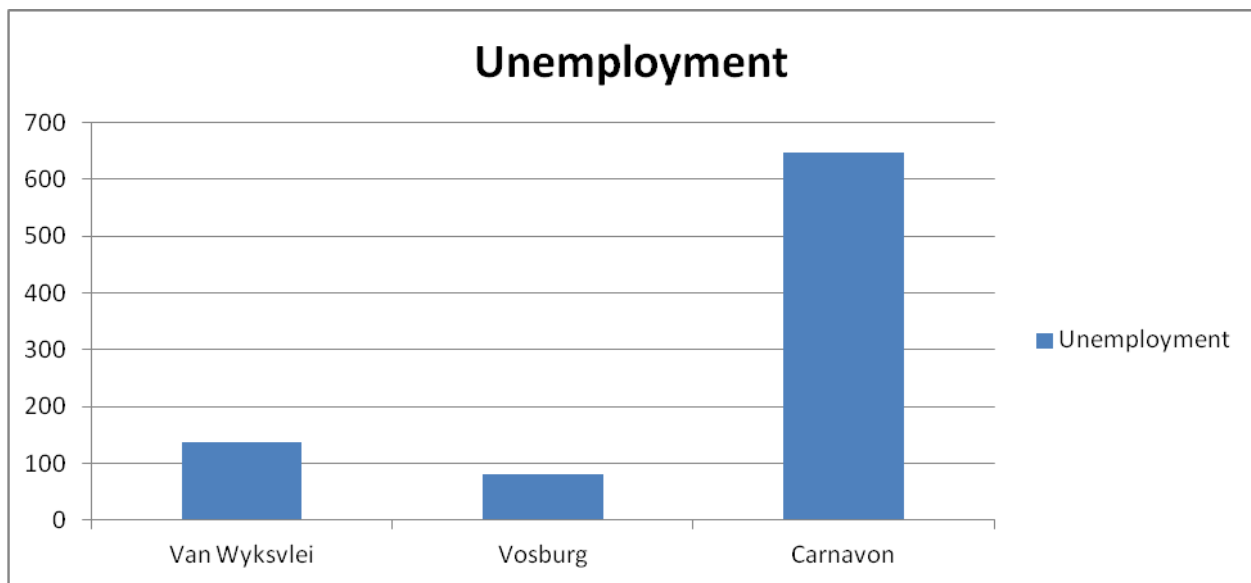
Statistics: 2011

**Figure 2.8: Unemployment**



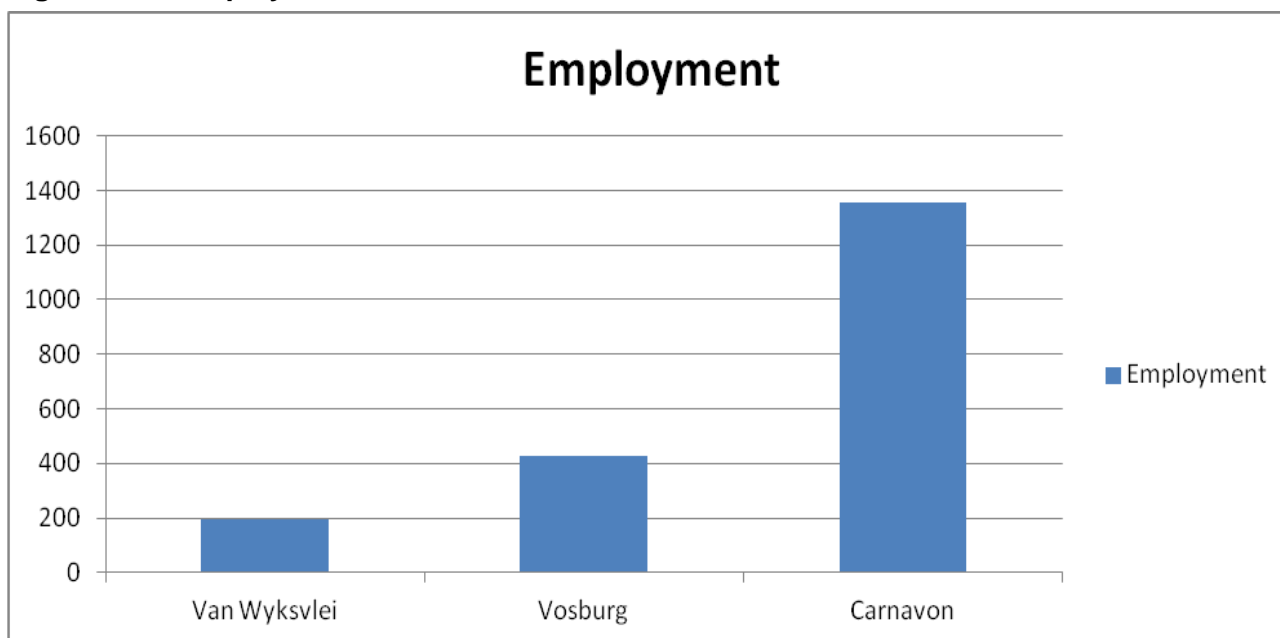
[Statistics SA Census 2011]

**Figure 2.9: Unemployment**



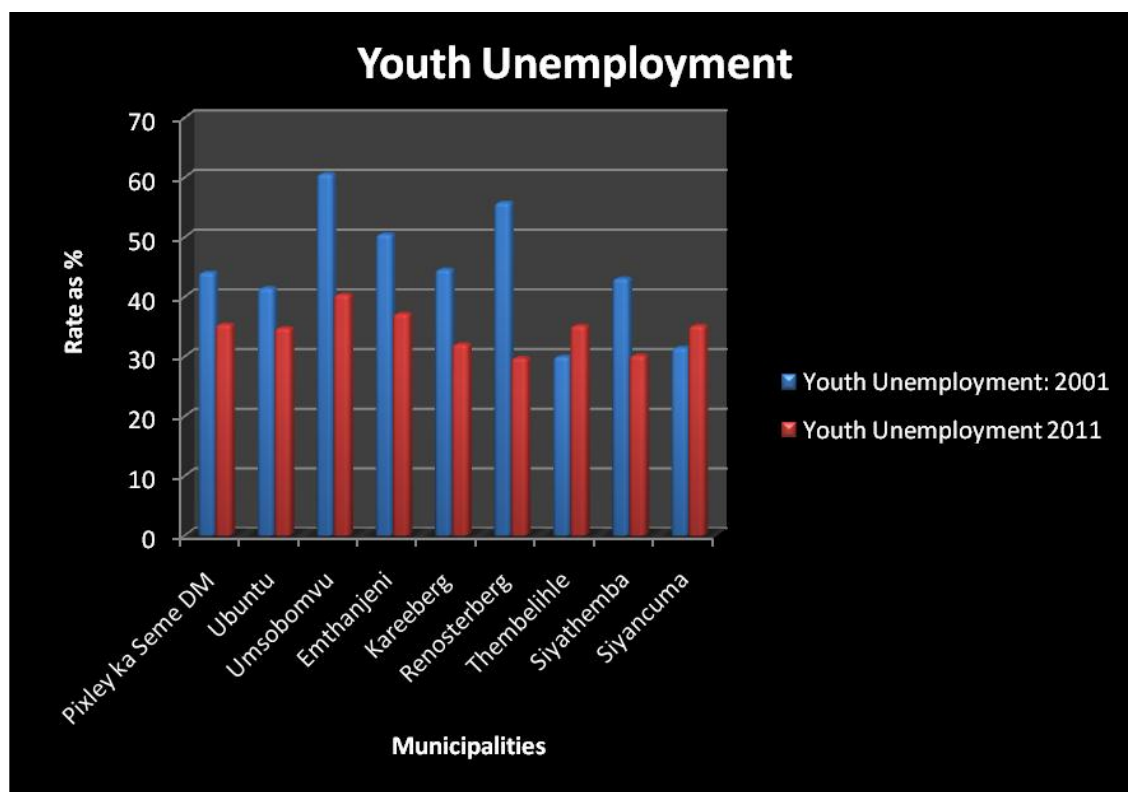
Statistics SA Census 2011

**Figure 2.10: Employment**



Statistics SA census 2011

**Figure 2.11 Youth unemployment**



[Statistics SA Census 2011]

## LABOUR

The table below indicates the following ratios in Kareeberg Municipal area.

### LABOUR PARTICIPATION RATE

The labour participation rate in Kareeberg municipal area is 54.80%. This indicates the labour force as a percentage of the population in the age group 15-64 years of age.

### LABOUR DEPENDENCY RATIO

The total number of persons supported by every person in the labour force, excluding him or herself is indicated by the labour dependency ratio. In the case of the Kareeberg Municipality this ratio is 1.65 with working individuals in the area having to support approximately 2 persons.

### LABOUR YOUTH DEPENDENCY RATIO

Indicates the total number of youths, aged 0-14, supported by every person in the labour force, excluding him or her. The ratio in the Kareeberg is 13.91.

### LABOUR AGED DEPENDENCY RATIO

The labour aged dependency ratio indicates the total number of aged persons, older than 65, supported by every person in the labour force, excluding him or herself. The ratio for the Kareeberg municipality is 79.13.

Table2.8: Labour Ratio

Local Municipality	Labour Participation Rate	Labour dependency ratio	Labour dependency ratio youth	Labour aged dependency ratio
Emthanjeni	49,70	1,81	12,05	84,53
Kareeberg	54,80	1,65	13,91	79,13
Renosterberg	56,94	1,52	18,66	84,97
Siyancuma	45,81	2,09	-1,83	83,53
Siyathemba	48,19	1,99	0,36	83,92
Thembelihle	46,93	1,95	3,10	83,68
Ubuntu	54,39	1,64	13,09	86,03
Umsobomvu	51,94	1,73	8,19	86,81
	5043	1,81	8,80	84,65

Statistics: 2011

**Table 2.9** indicates that in 2001 the percentage of households with no income was 9.9% and shows a slight difference when compared to those earning less than R4800 (9.7%). The percentage of those earning up to R9600 equals that of people earning up to R19200 with 25.5% each category in 2001. Percentages in 2001 however differ from one category to the next on households, but a conclusion may be made that percentages deteriorate as income estimates increase.

**Table 2.9: The distribution of households' income**

CATEGORY	2001	%
No income	240	9.9%
R1-R4800	234	9.7%
R4801-R9600	618	25.5%
R9601-R19200	618	25.5%
R19201-R38400	318	13.1%
R38401-R76800	208	8.6%
R76801-R153600	94	3.9%
R153601-R307200	55	2.3%
R307201-R614400	21	0.9%
R614401-R1228800	6	0.2%
R1228801-R2457600	6	0.2%
R2457601 and more	6	0.2%
TOTAL	2424	100.0%

PKS IDP 2013/14

For the period 2007 similar data per household is not available, only **income data per person**. **Table 2.10** indicates the 2001 household data and the 2007 data per person. **Diagram 2.1** indicates the comparative income distribution and the comparison with a normal distribution curve.

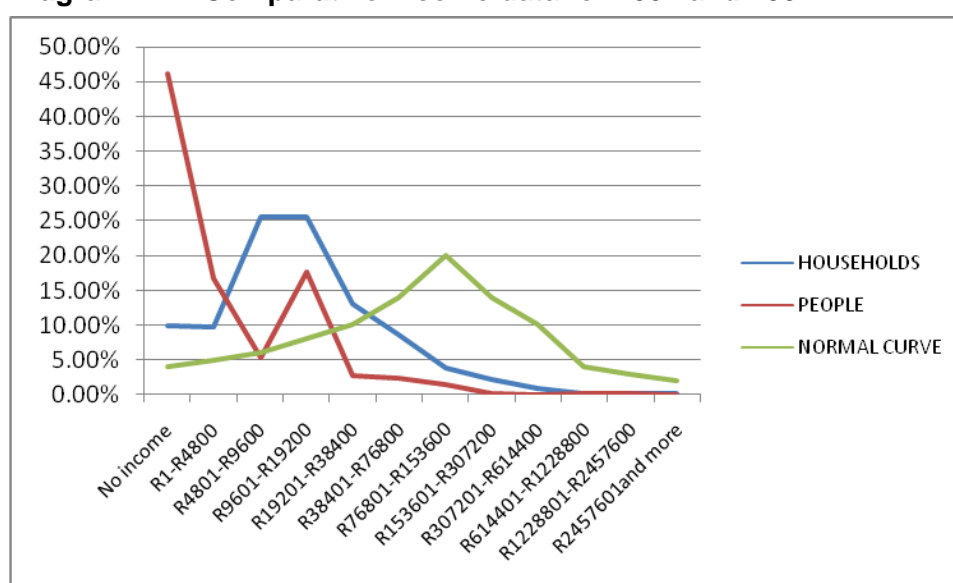
**Table 2.10: Income distribution per household (2001) and people (2007)**

CATEGORY	HOUSEHOLDS		PEOPLE	
	2001	%	2007	%
No income	240	9.90%	4547	46.08%
R1-R4800	234	9.70%	1647	16.69%
R4801-R9600	618	25.50%	525	5.32%
R9601-R19200	618	25.50%	1746	17.70%
R19201-R38400	318	13.10%	272	2.76%

	HOUSEHOLDS		PEOPLE	
R38401-R76800	208	8.60%	230	2.33%
R76801-R153600	94	3.90%	137	1.39%
R153601-R307200	55	2.30%	27	0.27%
R307201-R614400	21	0.90%	0	0.00%
R614401-R1228800	6	0.20%	18	0.18%
R1228801-R2457600	6	0.20%	15	0.15%
R2457601and more	6	0.20%	0	0.00%
No response			703	7.12%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2424</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>9867</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

(Stats SA 2001 and 2007)

**Diagram 2.1: Comparative income data for 2001 and 2007**



(Stats SA 2001 and 2007)

For both household income and income per person one would like to see a distribution pattern similar to a normal curve as indicated but the actual distribution patterns are not remotely close to any form of normal distribution. When the income per person is compared with the age group receiving the majority of the income it becomes clear that a large number of younger people (15- mid 20's) are not earning any income. This pattern is a major concern as we are raising children without any "economic" hope.

## 2.5 Average annual growth rate in gross value added by kind of economic activity

The economy of this region is not well diversified. In the semi-arid areas of the region small stock and game farming predominates, with few alternative employment opportunities outside of agriculture and government. This makes the region vulnerable to the strong fluctuating conditions of the agricultural markets. The region is a long-term provider of migrant labour with many young people leaving in search of work. The economy of Kareeberg local municipality recorded a positive growth rate between the 1996 and 2001 period. The total growth recorded over that

period was 1.5%, compared with the provincial growth rate of 2.0%. During that period, the manufacturing, energy and construction sector recorded negative growth rates of 0.7%, -1.9% and -2.7%. Between 2001 and 2004, the economy recorded an average annual growth rate of 2.6%, which was lower than the 3.2% provincial growth rate recorded. Throughout that period, most sectors recorded improved positive growth except for the manufacturing and energy sectors which recorded -1.0% and -1.1% respectively. The overall average annual growth rate recorded over the 1996-2004 period is 1.9%, which is slightly lower than the 2.5% growth rate recorded by the GVA by kind of economic province.

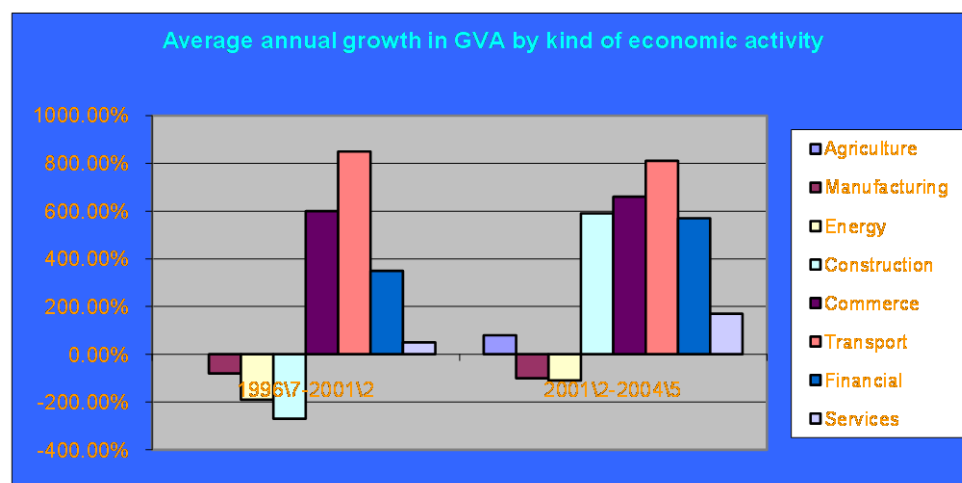
**Table 2.10: Average annual growth in Gross Value Added by kind of economic activity**

CATEGORY	1996\7-2001\2	2001\2-2004\5
Agriculture	0,4	0.8
Manufacturing	-0.8	-1
Energy	-1.9	-1.1
Construction	-2.7	5.9
Commerce	6	6.6
Transport	8.5	8.1
Financial	3.5	5.7
Services	0.5	1.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>

Pixley Ka Seme District Growth and Development strategy 2013

Throughout the period, the overall average annual growth rate recorded by the different sectors was positive. The transport sector recorded the highest growth rate of 8.3% followed by the commercial sector which recorded 6.2% growth rate. If this trend continues, it could have negative effects on the future average annual growth rates of the economy.

**Diagram 2.3: Schematic presentation of average annual growth in GVD**



(Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality GIS)

The size of the economy of the Kareeberg local municipality is measured by the gross Value added (GVA) which is the total value of final goods produced and services rendered within the geographical area in a year. It takes into account other taxes and subsidies on production but not on products. The nominal GVA (i.e. at current prices) of the municipality was R202.7 million and

R155.2 million in real prices. The Kareeberg local municipality represents 7.6 % of the Pixley ka Seme district municipality economy.

The share of the agriculture sector recorded a slight decline throughout the period. It decreased slightly from 36.1%(1996) to 33.8%(2005). The share of the manufacturing sector dropped from 2.0%(1996) to 1.5%(2005) and the construction sector declined from 0.6%(1996) to 0.5%(2005). On the other hand, the commercial sector increased slightly from 8.5%(1996) to 10.6%(2005), transport sector increased from 4.0%(1996) to 5.9%(2005) and the financial sector improved marginally, from 6.5%(1996) to 7.5%(2005).

The only sector in which the Kareeberg local municipality has a comparative advantage is the agricultural sector. This does not mean that it is the only sector worth developing as latent potential in other sectors may exist.

**Table 2.11** and **Diagram 2.3** also indicate as follows:

- The construction sector was the highest in production per labour with 7.2%
- The second highest production was commercial sector with 1.7% followed by services with 1.0%
- The agriculture sector followed with a percentage of -1.4%
- Other sectors being energy, finance, manufacturing, mining and transport all produce below 1% i.e. between 0.8% and 0.0%.

**Table 2.11: Average annual growth in labour productivity**

CATEGORY	1996-2005
Agriculture	-1.4%
Commercial	1.7%
Construction	7.2%
Energy	-0.5%
Finance	0.3%
Manufacturing	0.8%
Mining	0%
Services	1%
Transport	0.4%
Total	0%

**Diagram 2.3: Average annual growth in labour productivity**



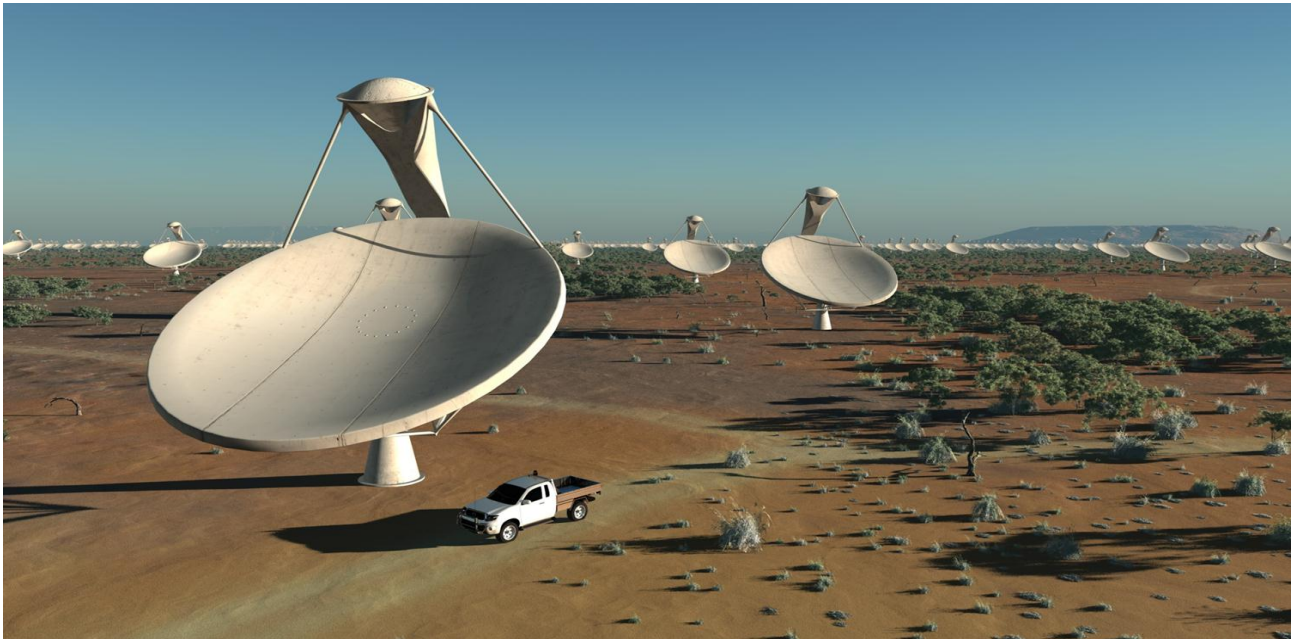
(Pixley Ka Seme district municipality GIS)

## 2.5 SHALE GAS EXPLORATION (FRACKING)

The available information indicates that there are some shale gas deposits in the Kareeberg municipal area. The key benefits of the mineral to the community are:

- Development of infrastructure
- Creation of local jobs
- Business development
- Education and training

## 2.6 SQUARE KILOMETRE ARRAY (SKA)



The Square Kilometre Array (SKA) Telescope is an international initiative by the International Square Kilometre Array Committee. The committee established their fourth site in the Kareeberg municipal area.

SKA pushes technology and science boundaries. Flagship mega-projects attract young people into science, technology and engineering – and keep them there. MeerKAT is already developing a critical mass of young people with very high-level skills in next generation generic technologies – already playing a leading role in very high-powered SKA consortium. SKA will greatly strengthen that and will attract world's leading scientists and engineers to SA and to work with SA researchers, universities and companies. Over time, technology spin-offs – many examples

The local benefits of the project are:

- SKA infrastructure
- Creation of local jobs
- Increase in hospitality and tourism opportunities
- Entrepreneurship
- Business development
- Education and training



## 2.7 INDIGENT ASSESSMENT

Indigent people in Kareeberg municipality can be identified as follows:

- ❖ People per household who earn the maximum of R1880 and less per month.
- ❖ They are entitled to monthly subsidies of 6kl water and 50kwh electricity
- ❖ They are also entitled to basic services such as:
  1. Electricity
  2. Water
  3. Sanitation
  4. Plot rental = R5 per month in Vanwyksvlei. This is for the hired land for buildings/houses and Selfbuilt – assurance money of R5,30 per month (only 69 houses in Vanwyksvlei)
- ❖ For rural areas only Schietfontein gets 50kwh of electricity every month.

## 2.8 HEALTH OVERVIEW

### 2.8.1 HIV/AIDS:

A question of the possible effect of HIV/AIDS on population growth in Kareeberg is in line with one of the most vexing questions of our time. Due to the inherent uncertainties attached to the HIV/AIDS phenomenon, however, no allowance was made for the possible influence of HIV/AIDS on population growth of the population of Kareeberg. Any attempt to account for the possible influence of HIV/AIDS at this stage would amount to uninformed speculation.

**Table 18: The estimated statistics of HIV infected people in Kareeberg (Carnarvon Clinic) statistics**

CATEGORY	NUMBER
HIV infected people on current records	72
Current HIV infected pregnant women	2
Patients on ARV treatment currently	8 adults 2 children

*(Carnarvon Clinic statistics)*

### 2.8.2 STAFF (Carnarvon Clinic).

Carnarvon clinic have a total number of six (6) current posts filled and are as follows:

- 3= Professional Nurses
- 2= Nursing Auxiliaries
- 1= General Assistant (cleaner)

### Brief overview: Vosburg Clinic

The clinic operates from 07h00 – 16h00. From 16h00 until 07h00 the next morning there is a nurse on standby for emergency purposes. There are two functional ambulances at the clinic with five ambulance drivers (With Ambulance basic training).

In some instances medical staff and therapists visit the clinic. The doctor from Victoria West has visits on Thursdays, and he is sometimes accompanied by the physiotherapist and the occupational therapist.

The dietician, dentist and speech therapist from De Aar visit the clinic every second month and the social worker of FAMSA in Prieska visit the clinic once a month.

In Vosburg there are two home based care workers and two “Age in Action” workers who are of great assistance to the elderly and terminally ill people in their homes.

## HEALTH RELATED PROBLEMS IN VOSBURG

- ❖ Alcohol abuse
- ❖ High rate of smoking
- ❖ Teenage pregnancy
- ❖ Domestic violence
- ❖ Assaults
- ❖ Faetal Alcohol Syndrome(in babies)

**Van Wyksvlei Clinic:** No information received.

**Table 2.13: AGE GROUP (CARNARVON HOSPITAL)**

MONTH	HIV ADMISSION (0-14YEARS)	HIV ADMISSION (15- 24YEARS)	HIV ADMISSION (25YEARS & ABOVE)	DEATH RATE	BIRTH RATE
MAY'07	0	0	0	0	0
JUNE'07	0	1(Female)	1Female & 2 male	0	0
JULY'07	0	0	2 Female&1 male	1 Female	0
AUG'07	0	0	3 Female		
SEP'07	0	0	1 Female		
OCT'07	0	0	0	0	0
NOV'07	0	0	0	0	0
DEC'07	0	0	1 Female	0	0

*(Carnarvon Clinic statistics)*

Carnarvon has a 25 bed hospital. Mobile clinics that usually operated in rural areas no longer do so. Access to health facilities for the surrounding farming areas is thus a major problem which needs attention.

## 2.8.3 HEALTH PROBLEMS IN KAREEBERG

The main health problems in Kareeberg municipal area are TB and HIV/AIDS. As it has been shown, there is often co-existence of these two viruses. People diagnosed with TB are often found to be infected HIV and vice versa.

Among the contributing factors are:

1. Alcohol abuse
2. A culture of not attending to dietary needs
3. Prevalence of STD's among some clients visiting the health facilities
4. Seasonal and farm workers constantly on the move for job opportunities find it difficult to access health facilities

5. Stigmatization of those affected and infected by HIV/AIDS is still rife in the community and this hampers effective dealing with the disease

#### Other challenges

- 5.1. An increasing number of teenage pregnancies
- 5.2. A low usage of family planning methods and contraceptives among reproductively active women
- 5.3. A high incidence of chronic diseases like hypertension and diabetes
- 5.4. Malnutrition and a high incidence of children <5 years not gaining weight
- 5.5. A high incidence of low birth weight babies

The responsibility of health care workers to provide comprehensive and quality service to all members of the society cannot always be fully realised because of constraints like:

- Staff shortages in critical areas (only 1 medical officer to serve Carnarvon and Vanwyksvlei health facilities), lack of professional nurses and auxiliary nurses
- Infrastructural problems at clinic and hospital: (damaged blinds, untidy floors, unsafe fencing which may result in vandalism and property damage).

## **2.9 PUBLIC FACILITIES**

### **2.9.1 Recreational facilities**

Formal sport and recreation centres properly equipped and maintained, can only be found in Carnarvon.

There are no formal facilities in Vanwyksvlei.

### **2.9.2 Cultural facilities**

There are two libraries in Carnarvon and one each in Vanwyksvlei and Vosburg. There are churches in Vosburg and Carnarvon.

### **2.9.3 Educational facilities**

- Primary schools exist in Carnarvon, Vosburg and Vanwyksvlei
- There is only one high school in Kareeberg and it is located in Carnarvon
- Carnarvon has two hostels. One of the hostels caters for 150 residents which include students from the secondary school and the 100 from the high school.
- Carel Van Zyl secondary school in Carnarvon has 1100 pupils and 31 teachers
- Two crèches with 3 teachers in Carnarvon and 1 crèche with 2 teachers in Vanwyksvlei.
- The nearest tertiary facilities can be found in De Aar and Kimberley.

### **2.9.4 Administrative facilities**

- Municipal offices are located in all three towns
- Police stations exist in all three towns
- There are no formal fire stations in the Kareeberg municipal area. Fire fighters are used in case of emergency.

## **2.10 PUBLIC TRANSPORT**

Public transport services and facilities are limited and do not match the socio-economic travel needs in the municipality. Where public transport is available it is expensive. The majority of the people living in the municipality are the poor and disadvantaged and are therefore unable to travel by public transport in the municipality.

Most people have to walk to get to their desired short-range destinations. Transportation demands rely heavily on private vehicles between municipal towns and to major business opportunities in the province and are convenient and accessible to only a few with such facilities.

Road transport comprises private users, business, commerce, farming, government; goods transport agencies and the few public transport operators.

## **2.11 ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE**

The road network in Kareeberg Municipality comprises the following: trunk roads (6 km), main roads (60 km), district roads (68 km) and municipal streets (70 km).

The municipality is responsible for maintaining the streets in Carnarvon, Vosburg and Vanwyksvlei. These streets are comprised of approximately 10 km paved and 60 km unpaved streets.

The maintenance done is insufficient. The unpaved streets are almost totally neglected. Inadequate drainage systems in unpaved areas accelerate decay of unpaved road surfaces.

The unpaved district roads in the municipality are in poor condition. After average rainstorms most of the unpaved district roads becomes inaccessible to traffic. Road users are not informed or warned about the condition and accessibility of district roads after these rainstorms.

### **Carnarvon**

This town has the highest percentage of paved streets in the municipality. 21% (or 6.9 km) of the town's streets are paved. Paved streets are found only in the older town centre.

The paved and unpaved streets in the older town centre are in good condition. The situation is less satisfactory in the other areas.

### **Vosburg**

This town has less than 1.5 km of paved streets and 12 km of unpaved streets. Paved streets occur only in the older town centre.

The paved and unpaved streets in the town centre are in good condition. The situation in the other areas is less satisfactory.

### **Vanwyksvlei**

This town has less than 1.0 km of paved streets and 18 km of unpaved streets. The street through the town is the only paved road in Vanwyksvlei.

The unpaved streets in the town centre are in good condition. The standard and condition of the unpaved streets are unacceptable. Uncontrolled storm water runoff causes severe damages to the road surfaces.

## **2.12 TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

The municipality does not have a traffic department. The provincial traffic department provides an ad hoc traffic service in the municipality. The police departments in the three towns support the provincial department with traffic related duties and incidents.

Traffic signs on provincial and district roads are generally adequate and in good condition. There is a lack of traffic signs in the unpaved areas in all three towns. Traffic markings (stop and lane signage) on paved streets are seldom adequate and generally unclear, especially in Carnarvon.

### **2.12.1 Road transport**

#### **Carnarvon**

A private bus service operates in Carnarvon to transport school children. The bus service is available on request, for the transport of the general public to neighbouring towns like Calvinia, Williston etc.

Long distance travel by taxi to Cape Town, Upington, and Kimberley is possible from Carnarvon. Travel to Cape Town is once per week. Taxis also operate on request to Kimberley, Upington and De Aar.

#### **Vosburg**

An infrequent taxi service operates between Vosburg and Britstown. No bus service is operational.

#### **Vanwyksvlei**

One taxi is operational in Vanwyksvlei. There is no bus service.

### **2.12.2 Rail transport**

No passenger train service is currently operating in the municipality. Transport of goods by rail between Carnarvon and Calvinia is irregular.

### **2.12.3 Air transport**

Light air transport facilities are available to all three towns. The private sector, namely private doctors, use these facilities.

## **2.13 PUBLIC UTILITIES (SERVICES)**

Collective utilities (services) are those services consumed off-site, to satisfy either community or domestic service needs. Community service needs include movement, drainage, public safety, market trading and social interaction.

Collective services include water supply in the form of collective standpipes, sanitation in the form of public toilets, solid waste removal in the form of rubbish collection points, communications in the form of public telephones and post collection points, etc. Collective utility points, (e.g. public standpipes, public telephones, post collection points, solid waste collection points and public toilets) should be clustered around public markets and open spaces, to create favourable small scale manufacturing and trading conditions. Where these utilities perform residential functions as well, residents are enabled to satisfy several needs in a single trip.

The public services (utilities) in each of the respective towns will now be discussed in detail:

<b>PUBLIC UTILITY</b>	<b>CARNARVON</b>	<b>VOSBURG</b>	<b>VAN WYKSVLEI</b>
<b>Collective Water Standpipes</b>	All households in Carnarvon, except the 60 squatter households, have access to on site water supply. The squatters do however have access to standpipes.	Standpipes are located in one area to serve a total of 36 households situated on 14 stands.	All households in Vanwyksvlei have access to at least yard connections for water. No need therefore exists for collective water standpipes.
<b>Communal Toilets</b>	There are 60 squatter households making use of 5 bucket sanitation toilets.	One squatter area has 17 bucket toilets. This situation is totally unsatisfactory. The norm is at least one toilet to every two households. Sanitation in one area should be a high priority.	All households in Vanwyksvlei have on-site sanitation and there is thus no need for communal toilets.
<b>Solid Waste Collection Points</b>	The current level of services includes collection from formal households and for 60 squatters, who do not have access to a solid waste disposal system.	There is kerbside collection for all households	The municipality is providing a kerbside collection service
<b>Postal Collection and Delivery Points</b>	There is one postal collection point in the CBD of Carnarvon (Post Office). It is centrally located.  In Bonteheuwel there is access to a postal delivery and collection point once a week. Since the average income level of the households in Bonteheuwel is also lower and not all residents have access to transport, access to postal collection and	There is a postal agency in Vosburg.  No facilities for postal delivery or collection exist in one area. Provision of at least an additional point in one area strategically positioned near planned local economic centres, should be made.	A delivery service twice a week is rendered.

PUBLIC UTILITY	CARNARVON	VOSBURG	VAN WYKSVLEI
	delivery is inadequate.		
<b>Public Phones</b>	There are sufficient public telephones available in Carnarvon and Bonteheuwel.	There are public telephones available in Vosburg.	Public telephones are fairly well spread throughout Vanwyksvlei and no need exists for additional public telephones.

## 2.14 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The South African government faces high expectations of performance in tandem with potentially crippling problems. Non-payment for services by end-users is both a product of and a cause of the major and most frequently encountered inadequacies in local authorities. As a result, this reflects existing weaknesses in local administration, representation and financial management. Non-payment can indeed become a major obstacle, both to national plans to deliver municipal infrastructure, and to local ambitions that revolve around the same process.

The primary causes can thus be ascribed to the failings of the political and administrative systems, particularly at local level. This can and should be solved by better management of the systems to ensure the institutional and financial viability of local authorities. The failure of the Masakhane Campaign can, to a large degree, be attributed to the non-affordability of those to whom services were rendered in particular areas, and the inability of the local authority to adequately bill them for services rendered. The rates of non-payment for services in Kareeberg are high whilst the method of calculation varies among local government substructures. This poses great difficulty for development planning processes and ultimately the budgeting for maintenance of services.

Possible solutions to some of the above problems include:

- institutionalisation of representative systems;
- Responsiveness of councillors and officials to residents in terms of transparency;
- appropriate tariffs and levels of services;
- effective punitive measures based on consistency and rareness of implementation;
- effective communication between the administration and residents;
- appropriate infrastructure delivery mechanisms; and
- Privatisation and public/private partnerships.

## 2.15 OVERVIEW OF THE HOUSING SITUATION.

### 2.15.1 ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLDS PER TOWN.

Kareeberg Municipality was established by the amalgamation of three different municipalities with different densities, namely: Carnarvon, Vosburg and Vanwyksvlei as well as part of rural areas. Therefore, statistically Carnarvon is assessed as the biggest of other areas with 1236 (2.95%) households, followed by Van Wyksvlei with 351 (0.84%) households and Vosburg with 244

(0.58%) households and lastly farms with 586 households (1.40%). The total amount of Kareeberg households was 3 222 in 2011.

In this section the housing profile of the Kareeberg Municipality will be outlined. The manual for the development of Provincial Housing Development Plans, provides a thorough distinction between adequate housing (formal), inadequate housing (informal) and other (which includes traditional housing). This distinction is also used in the assessment of the housing situation of the Kareeberg Municipality.

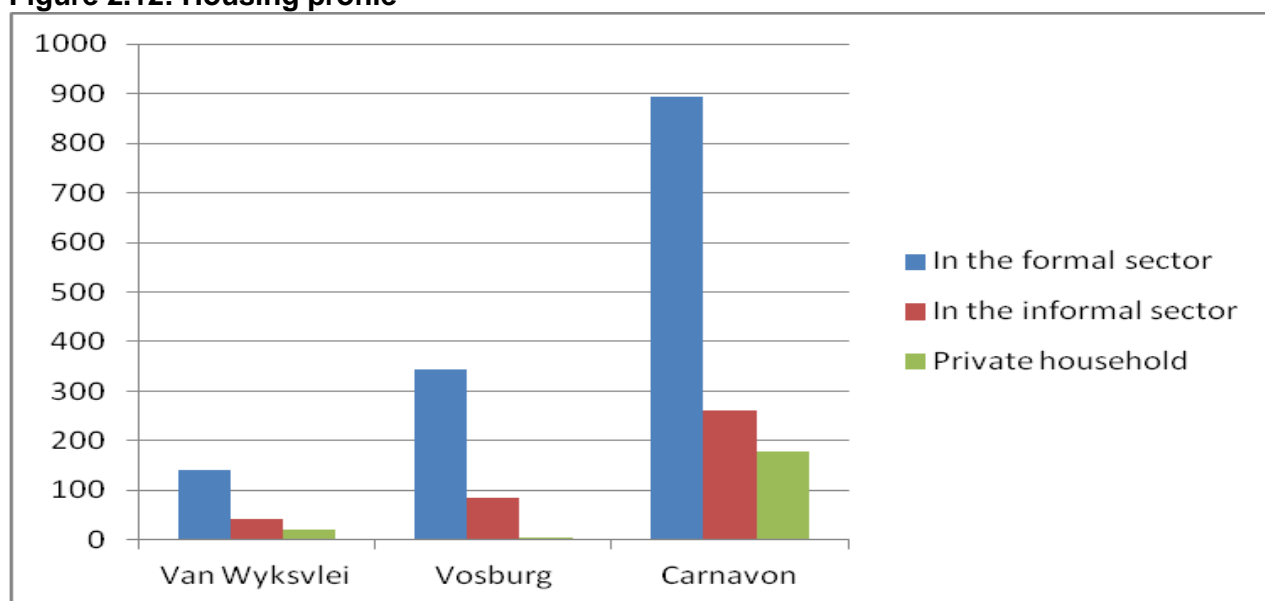
The table below shows that Kareeberg Municipality is composed of various residential components varying from formal housing units. Formal dwellings were 894 in Carnarvon, 345 in Vosburg and 141 in Van Wyksvlei as captured in 2011 Census.

**Table 2.14: Housing Profile**

Towns	In the formal sector	In the informal sector	Private household
Van Wyksvlei	141	42	21
Vosburg	345	84	6
Carnarvon	894	261	177

[Statistics SA Census 2011]

**Figure 2.12: Housing profile**



[Statistics SA Census 2011]

Table 2.14 above indicates that the total number of households 1380 (42%) in Kareeberg local municipality were residing in formal dwellings in 2011 and only 383 (12%) households were residing in informal dwellings.

The housing backlog for Kareeberg: Carnarvon 630, Van Wyksvlei 90 and Vosburg 65 which amounts to the total of 785. (Pixley Ka Seme – District Growth and Development Strategy).

## 2.14 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOCIAL AMENITIES

### 2.14.1 SERVICE LEVELS

Access to social and economic services enables people to participate fully in the economy and their communities. This can be seen clearly in the conditions in rural communities. When



services such as water and energy are available to rural people, they can spend more time doing profitable work, while communication establishes a vital link between these people and their urban families. In urban areas, most services are within reasonable distance of the users. People in rural areas, on the other hand, often have difficulty accessing social services, while commercial services are even scarcer. Commercial services, such as markets, depend on a businessman's ability to make a profit. This, again, is influenced by the size of the population making use of these services, as well as the availability of service infrastructure, such as roads and communication networks.

The dividing line between social and economic services is difficult to determine. It can be difficult to identify which services should be rendered by the State and which by the private sector. What is clear in the Northern Cape is that access to basic services shows a clear racial breakdown. Within the population groups, urban residents have superior access to services, while rural, and especially remote rural, areas have little access. This is partly due to the lack of funding and deliberate effects of apartheid policies.

During September and November 2001 the Municipality conducted a survey to determine the levels of service for every stand within the formal towns.

The definition used for the survey was mainly based on the "Guidelines for Human Settlement Planning and Design", compiled by the CSIR and adjusted to incorporate definitions used in the "Water Services Development Plan – Guidelines for Water Services Authorities" (Preparation Guide) July 2001.

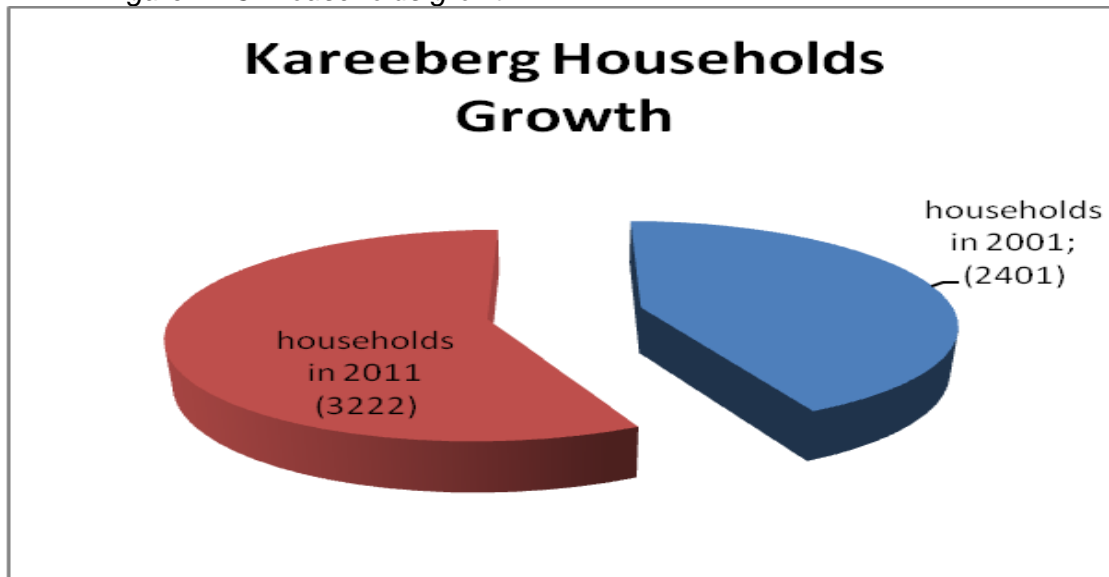
Where necessary additional definitions were developed to accommodate local needs and aspects, such as bucket sanitation.

All maps, statistics and figures are based on the information obtained through this survey, except for the farming areas where the 1996 census data was used. A process was put in place to update the information on the farms. This is a difficult and costly exercise and will necessarily have to be conducted over a period of time.

## **A. Water**

The municipality operates borehole water supply systems in Carnarvon, Vosburg and Vanwyksvlei. A total number of 11 boreholes supply the bulk of the water for the three towns. Operation, maintenance and management of the water supply system needs serious attention.

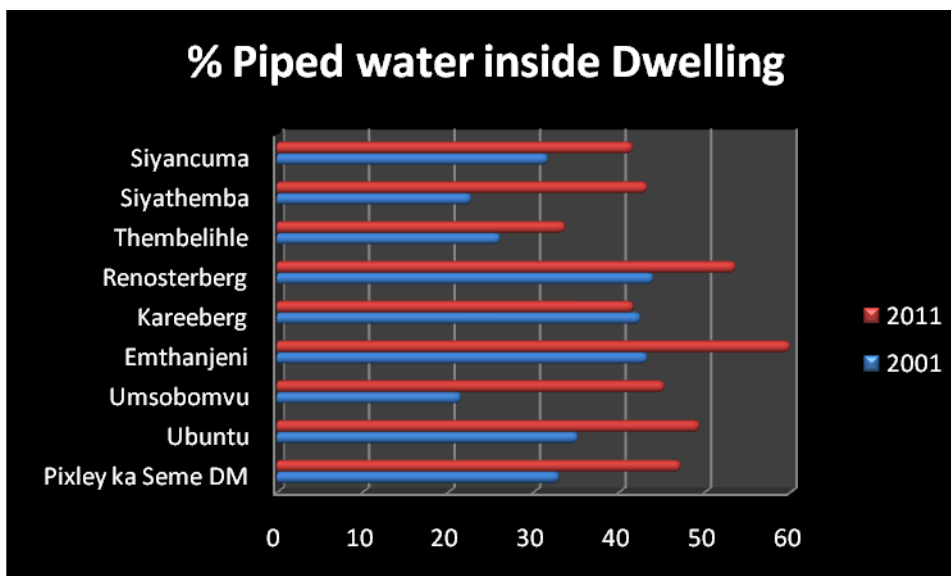
Figure 2.13: Households growth



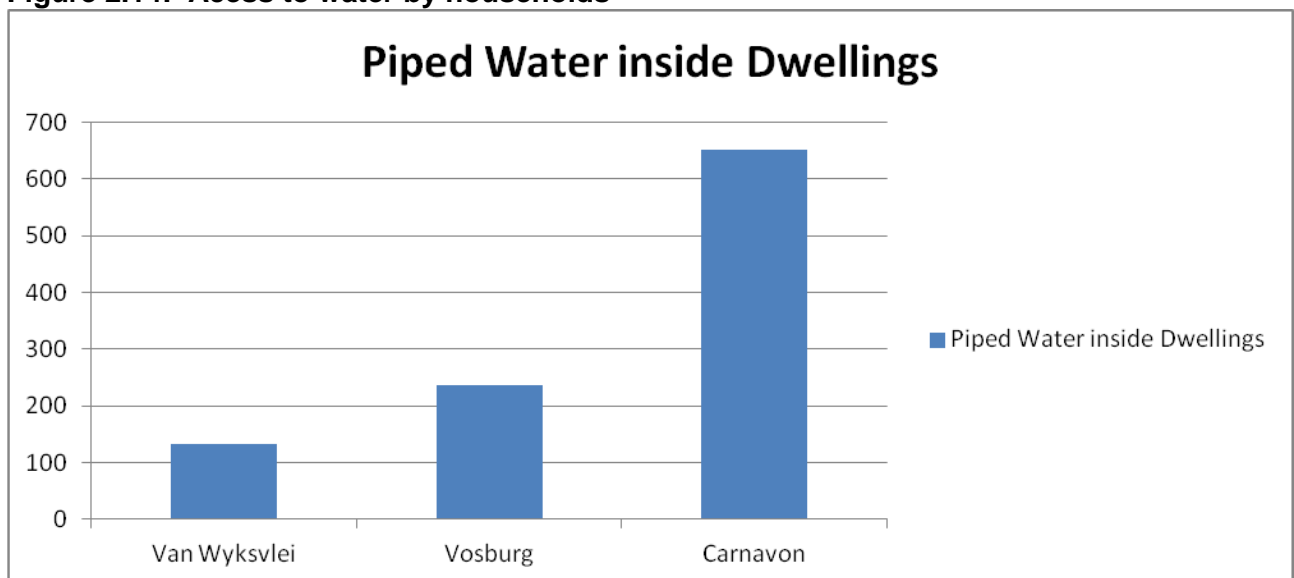
Statistics SA Census 2011

Figure 2.15 indicates that the number of households having access to water has increased to 97% in 2011

Figure 2.15. Access to water by households



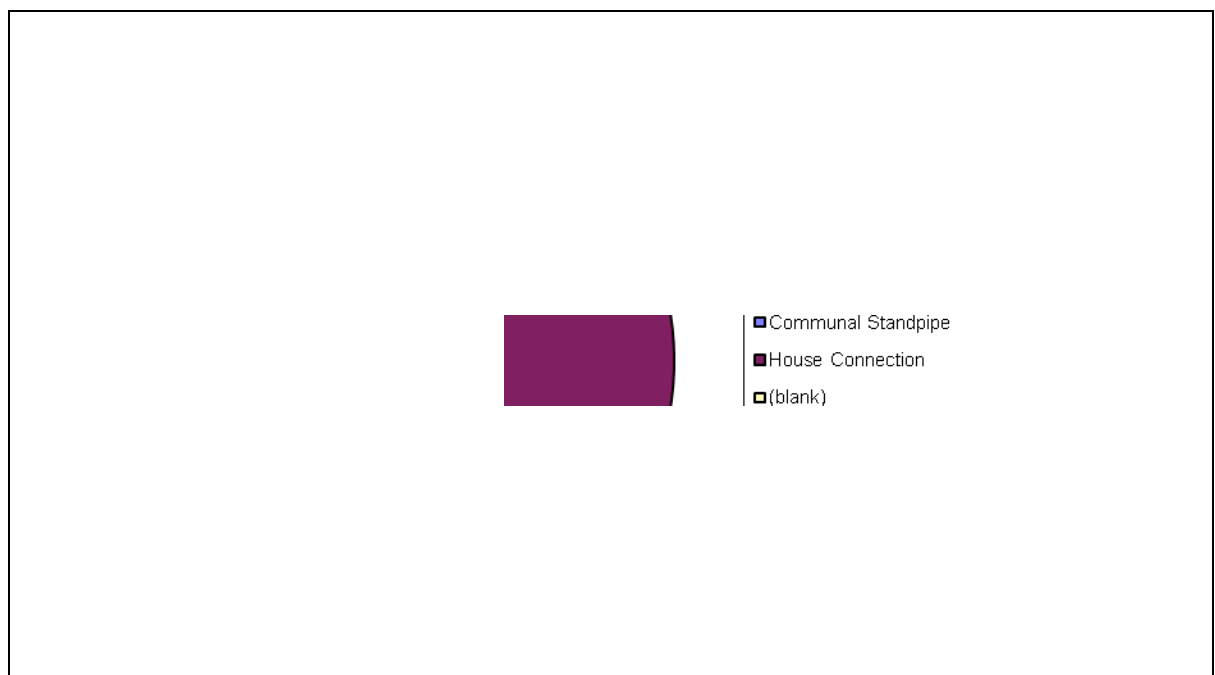
**Figure 2.14: Access to water by households**



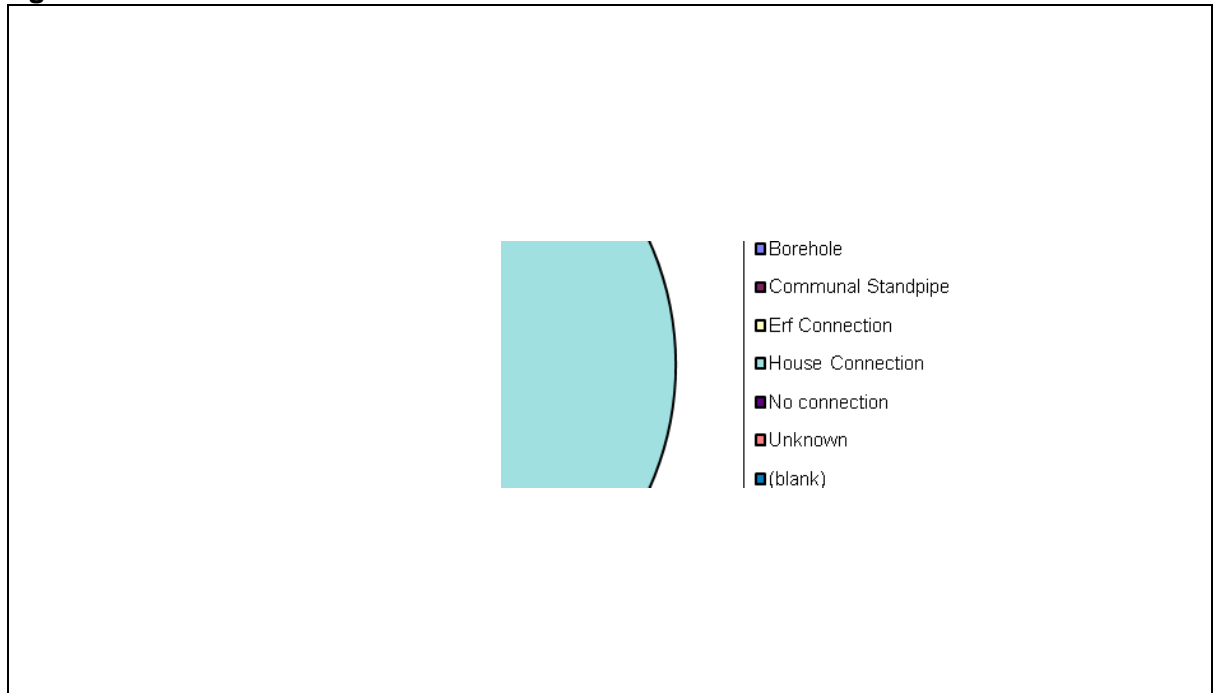
*[Statistics SA Census 2011]*

### **Carnarvon**

The levels of service for water in Carnarvon are high and 98% of all households have house connections. 60 squatters are dependent on standpipes.



## Vosburg



86% (421) of the households in Vosburg have house connections. Of the remainder, 18 households have erf connections, and 13 have own boreholes and municipal water available.

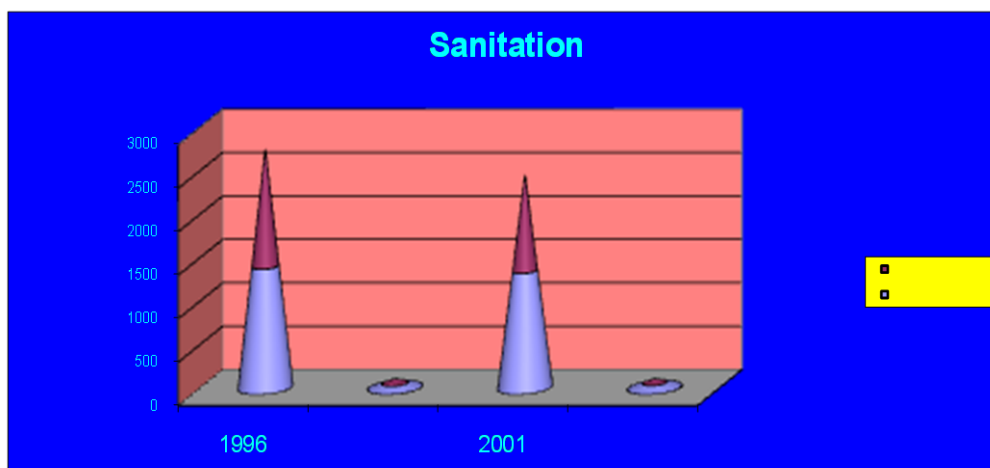
## Vanwyksvlei

In Vanwyksvlei all 480 households have erf connections.

### B. Sanitation

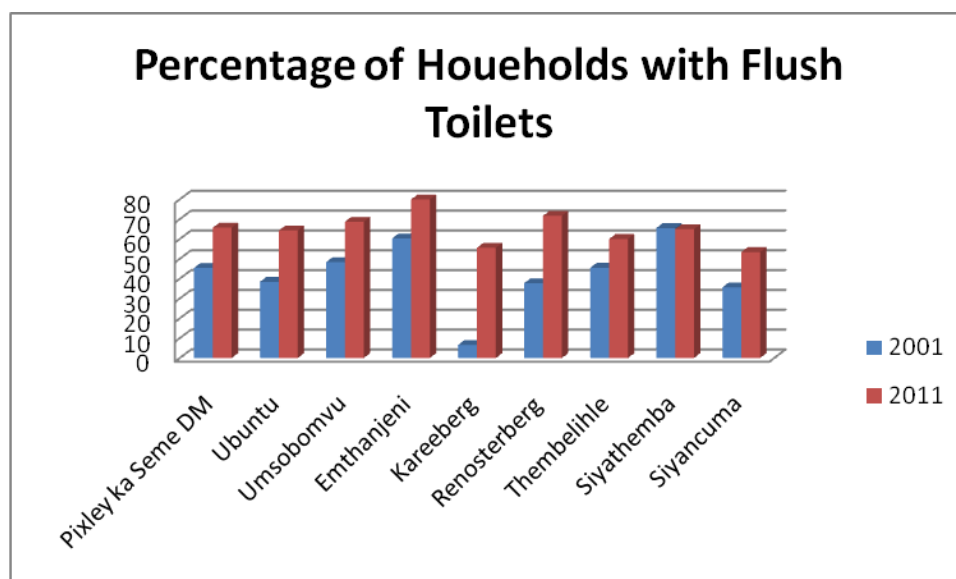
The municipality operates sewage waste disposal sites in Carnarvon and Vosburg. An aerated pond system is used in Carnarvon and conventional oxidation ponds in Vosburg. In Vanwyksvlei the solid waste disposal site is used to dump sewage waste. Sanitation needs serious attention in the municipality.

**Diagram 2.4: Sanitation**



The 2011 picture shows improvement regarding access to sanitation but the number of households relying on the bucket system needs urgent attention.

**Table 25. Toilet facilities**

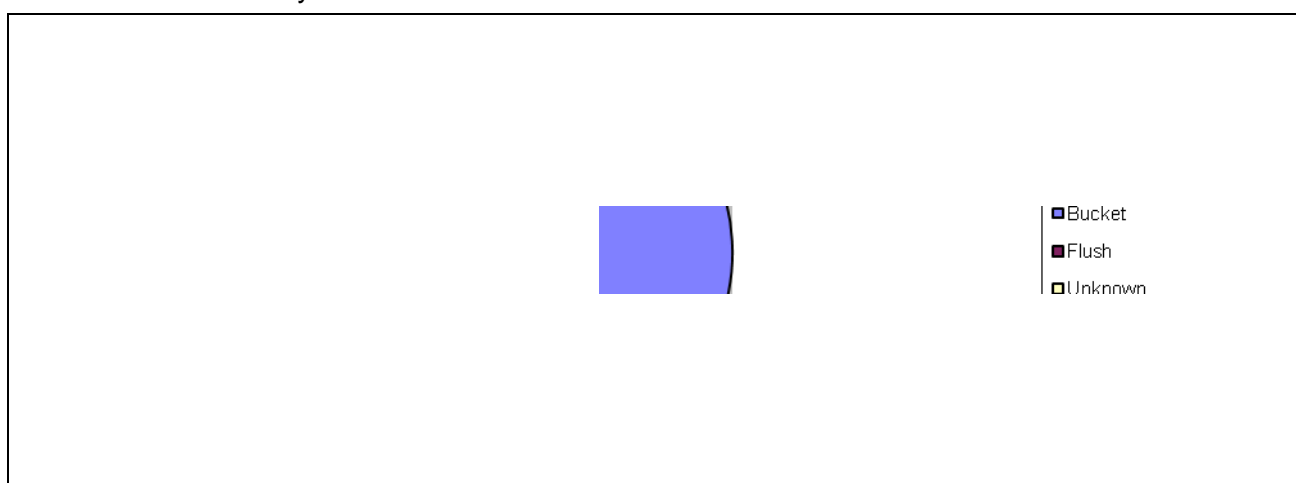


Sanitation situation needs serious attention. Some of the households still have bucket sanitation which remain below RDP level of service and are also expensive to maintain while others still have pit toilets which are also below RDP levels of service.

The above does not include the farming communities where households are still without proper sanitation. The situation in the respective towns is as follows:

### Carnarvon

In Carnarvon only 72 households had bucket sanitation in 2011 and the 264 households have waterborne or flush system.



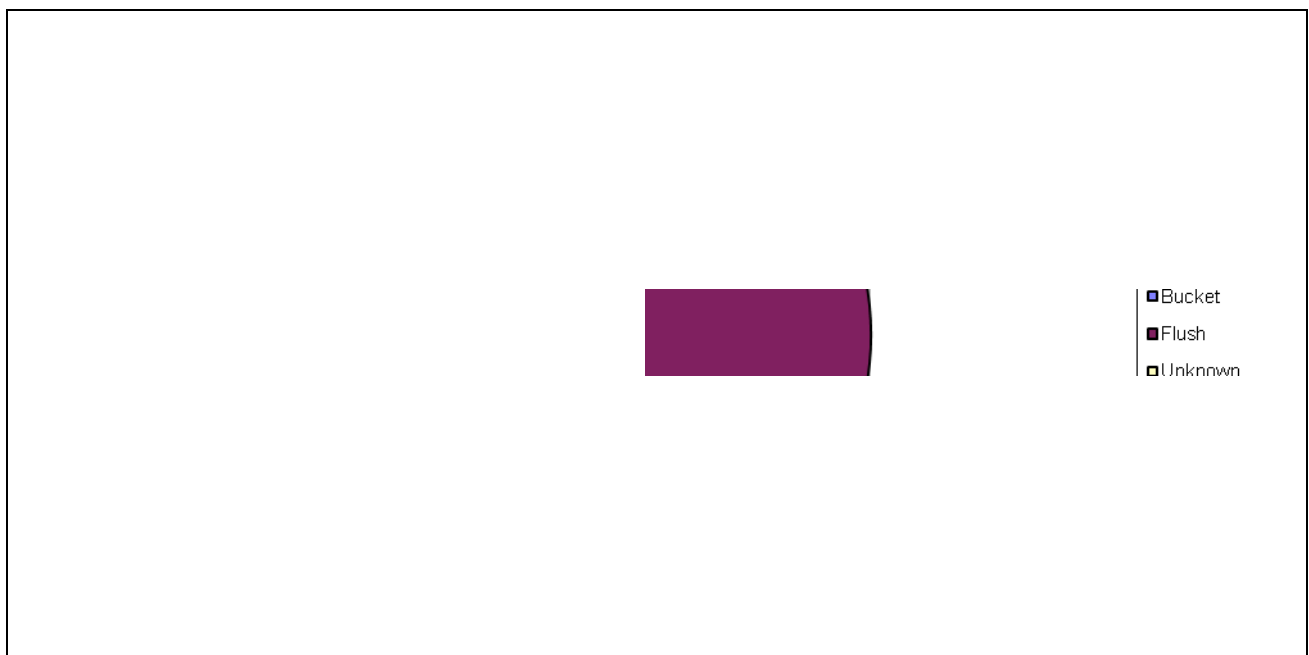


**Photo 0-1**

The Kareeberg municipality also removes grey water for a total of  $\pm$  850 households in Carnarvon. This is a service that is supplied twice a week and is fairly expensive to operate. Alternatives for this item must be investigated.

### **Vosburg**

All the households have access to proper sanitation.



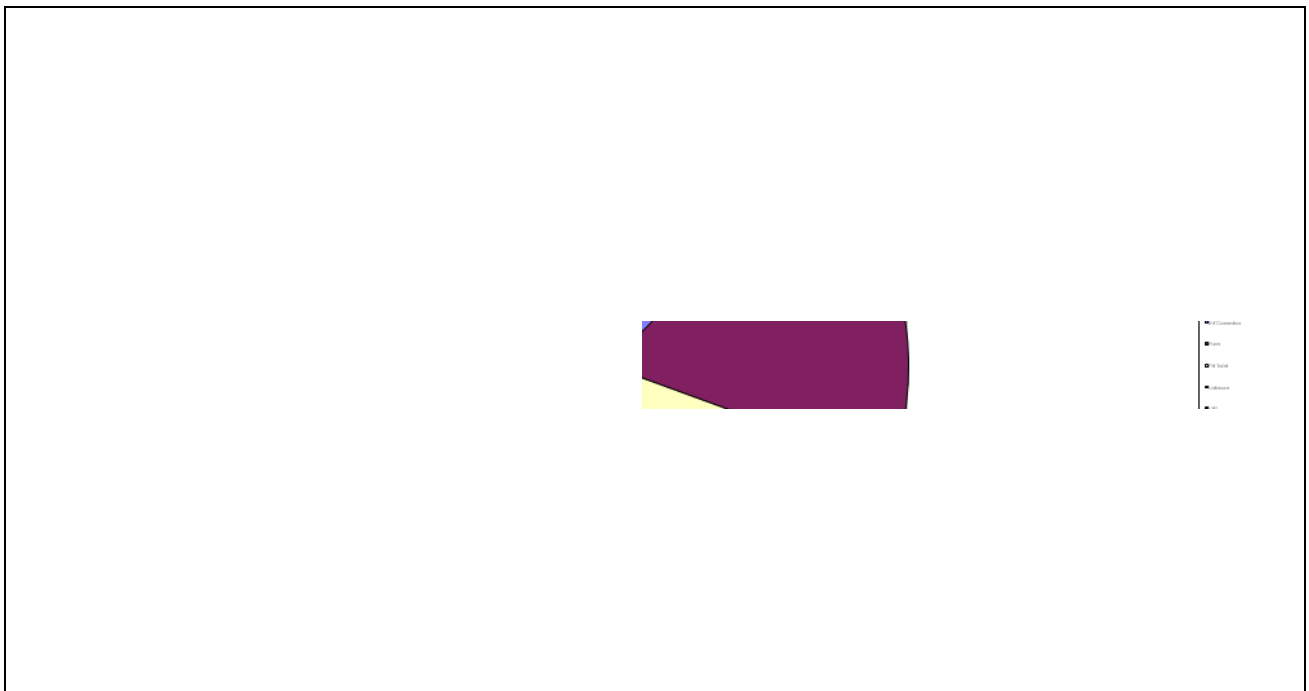
As can be seen from the photos, the different areas do not have the same level of service and in most areas both full flush and buckets are mixed. This has an impact on the maintenance of the system and will be expensive to maintain.



**Photo 0-2**

### **Vanwyksvlei**

In Vanwyksvlei 6 households of the  $\pm$  481 households still have pit toilets. There is no infrastructure to deal with household grey water. Grey water is disposed of on site and sometimes into the streets. This is a potential health problem that should be investigated and solutions should be found urgently.



Sanitation is one aspect that needs urgent attention to improve the quality of life of the residents of Vanwyksvlei.



**Photo 0-3**

### Rural Farming Areas

Although accurate data is not available, it is estimated that approximately 500 households on farms, mainly housing farm workers, do not have access to appropriate sanitation.

**Table 2.16: Types of sanitation in Kareeberg municipality**

Column1	Van Wyksvlei	Vosburg	Carnavon
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	9	9	264
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	90	306	1194
Chemical toilet	-	-	-
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	336	-	-
Pit toilet without ventilation	6	-	-
Bucket toilet	-	-	72

[Statistics SA Census 2011]

**Table 2.17: Water and Sanitation backlogs**

Municipality	Water below RDP			Buckets		
	Formal	Informal	Farms	Formal	Informal	Farms
Kareeberg	0	0	24	1	128	320

Statistics SA Census 2011

The table above shows that, KareebergMunicipality had only 448 sanitation backlogs in 2011. The bucket eradication project has contributed to this achievement.



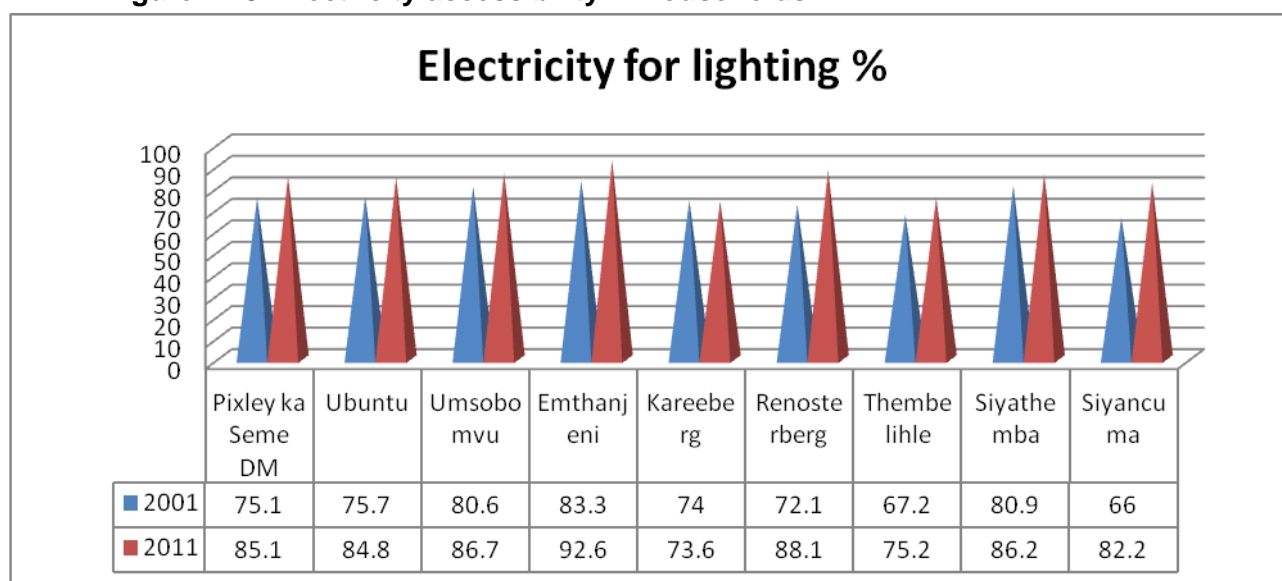
## C. Electricity

Most of the households in the formal towns of Carnarvon, Vosburg and Vanwyksvlei have electricity within their houses. This aspect is positive and will contribute largely to the social development of the residents.

All the households in Vanwyksvlei have electricity in their homes. In Carnarvon the squatters do not have electricity supply and 45 squatters in Vosburg do not have electricity in their homes.

The situation in the rural farming areas is still a problem and it is estimated that most of the households are without electricity.

**Figure 2.15: Electricity accessibility in households**



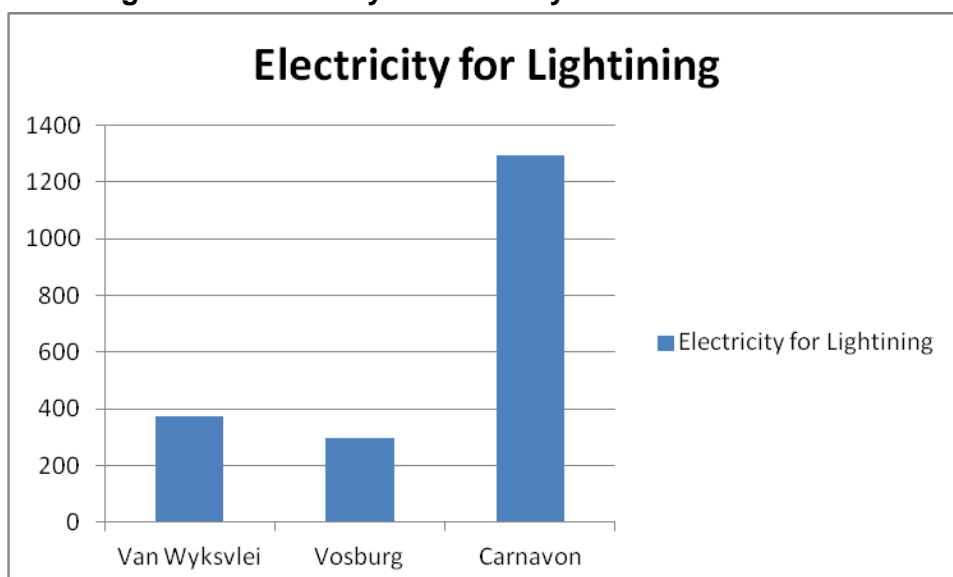
Statistics SA census 2011

There has been an increase in the use of electricity as an energy source and a decrease in the use of other sources of energy such as paraffin, gas and candles. Households using electricity as a source of energy for cooking increased from 47.5% in 1993 to 73.9% in 2011. The proportion using electricity for lighting has increased from 57% in 1996 to 84% in 2011. South Africa aims to ensure that by 2030 at least 90% of people have access to grid electricity. Increase in both demand and tariffs may slow down this last effort.

The number of total households provided with Free Basic Electricity stands at 900 (Eskom area) and 270 (Municipal area).

The table below confirms the trend to move towards electricity as the main source of energy.

**Figure 12: Electricity accessibility in households**



[Statistics SA Census 2011]

**Table 2.18: Energy sources for main households:**

Towns	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar
Van Wyksvlei	375	30	-	48	-	-	-
Vosburg	297	21	-	9	-	-	3
Carnavon	1290	75	48	120	9	-	3

[Statistics SA Census 2011]

The table below gives a comparative indication of the access to the source of energy in the district as captured during the 2011 censuses.

The proportion of households using electricity for lighting has increased from 57% in 1996 to 84% in 2011. South Africa aims to ensure that by 2030 at least 90% of people have access to grid electricity. Increase in both demand and tariffs may slow down this last effort.

Households using electricity as a source of energy for cooking increased from 47,5% in 1993 to 73,9% in Census 2011

**Table 2.19: Energy for heating per Local Municipality**

	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar
Ubuntu	3180	111	219	1356	81	3	18
Umsobomvu	2709	216	2721	1182	297	12	15
Emthanjeni	6921	258	1026	1131	402	36	42
Kareeberg	1617	141	63	1062	114	3	24
Renosterberg	1998	45	183	531	6	-	9
Thembelihle	1818	120	96	1362	9	-	24
Siyathemba	3057	69	51	2298	18	-	18
Siyancuma	5112	126	57	3480	93	3	21
Total	26412	1086	4416	12402	1020	57	171

## **D. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**

Solid waste can be defined as any garbage, refuse, sludge or other discarded material resulting from industrial, commercial, institutional and residential activity. Kareeberg Municipality provides solid waste removal services in Carnarvon, Vosburg and Vanwyksvlei. The service includes collection, removal and final disposal of waste at municipal waste disposal sites.

The following waste is received at the municipal solid waste disposal sites.

### **Residential waste**

Residential waste includes waste from households and consists mostly of paper, glass, plastics, food wastes and yard waste. Up to 90 % of waste received at the municipal dumping sites is residential waste.

### **Commercial and industrial waste**

Commercial and industrial waste includes waste from offices, shops, clinics, schools etc in the area and includes mostly cardboard, paper, plastic bags, food waste and yard waste

### **Building debris**

This type of waste is occasionally received at solid waste disposal sites and is mainly comprised of waste construction material from private contractors which includes left over bricks, wires, plaster board, and metal sheets.

### **Dumping sites**

All three dumping sites in the municipality are in a process of being licensed by DWAF.

The sites do not comply with the minimum requirements for waste disposal by landfill. At present there exists insufficient enclosure of sites, uncontrolled access, inappropriate waste disposal methods etc.

#### **4.2.4 REFUSE REMOVAL**

- Weekly Refuse removal in Kareeberg is about 71.38%.
- The number of households that are not provided with a refuse removal service by municipality is 36.

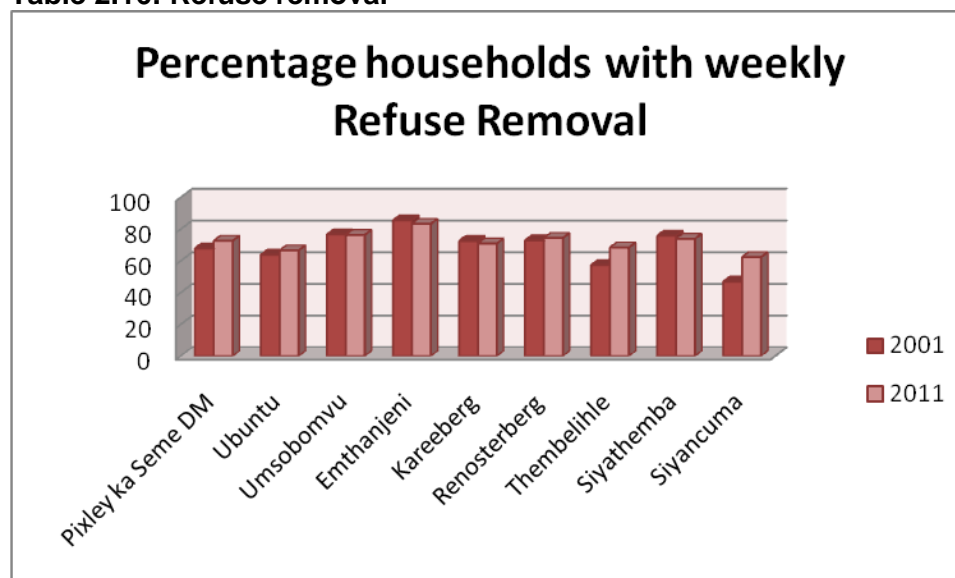
On refuse removal, the District has a backlog of 11 279 households. The local municipalities with the most backlogs (households that rely on their own refuse dumps or do no rubbish disposals at all) are Renosterberg, Thembelihle and Kareeberg. In Siyancuma, 3 299 out of 9 506 have refuse removal backlogs (the highest backlogs in all the local municipalities). In Ubuntu, 1 416 out of 4 161 have backlogs and in Thembelihle 1 216 out of 3 592 households have refuse removal backlogs.

On refuse removal, the District has a backlog of 11 279 households. The local municipalities with the most backlogs (households that rely on their own refuse dumps or do no rubbish disposals at all) are Renosterberg, Thembelihle and Kareeberg. In Siyancuma, 3 299 out of 9 506 have refuse removal backlogs (the highest backlogs in all the local municipalities). In Ubuntu, 1 416 out of 4 161 have backlogs and in Thembelihle 1 216 out of 3 592 households have refuse removal backlogs.

**Table 2.20: Accessibility for refuse removal**

Towns	Van Wyksvlei	Vosburg	Carnavon
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	444	315	1521
Removed by local authority/private company less often	-	3	6
Communal refuse dump	-	-	3
Own refuse dump	6	-	15
No rubbish disposal	-	6	9

(Stats SA Census 2011)

**Table 2.16: Refuse removal**

(Stats SA Census 2011)

## 2.14.2 POVERTY INDICATORS

**Table 2.21 : population living below the minimum living levels**

Local Municipality	Population	Population below MLL	% below MLL
Emthanjeni	35 438	18,418	51.97
Kareeberg	9 356	5,433	58.07
Renosterberg	9 091	5,616	61.77
Siyancuma	35 894	22,559	62.85
Siyathemba	17 497	9,374	53.58
Thembelihle	13,716	3,843	28.02
Ubuntu	16,480	10,787	65.46

Umsobomvu	23,747	20,400	85.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>164,412</b>	<b>98,064</b>	<b>59.65</b>

Statistics: 2011

## Poverty

The table above shows that an average of 58.07% of the population in the Kareeberg municipal area lives below the minimum living level (MLL). This is an indication of a high level of poverty in the region.

**Table 2.22: Annual Household Income**

Annual Income 2011	Van Wyksvlei	Vosburg	Carnavon
R 1 - R 4800	33	12	63
R 4801 - R 9600	39	9	102
R 9601 - R 19 600	123	39	327
R 19 601 - R 38 200	120	69	369
R 38 201 - R 76 400	39	87	219
R 76 401 - R 153 800	30	66	156
R 153 801 - R 307 600	9	30	105
R 307 601 - R 614 400	3	6	51
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	-	-	6
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	-	-	3
R 2 457 601 or more	-	-	3

[Statistics SA Census 2011]

**Table 2.23: Poverty indicators**

CATEGORY	1996	PERCENTAGE	2001	PERCENTAGE
Household income below minimum level	48	24.2%	38	26.8%
Households without access to electricity	33	16.7%	19	13.4%
Households without access to housing	7	3.7%	5	3.6%
Households without access to refuse	34	16.8%	25	17.4%
Households without access to sanitation	49	24.4%	46	32.1%
Households without access to water	8	4.2%	2	1.3%

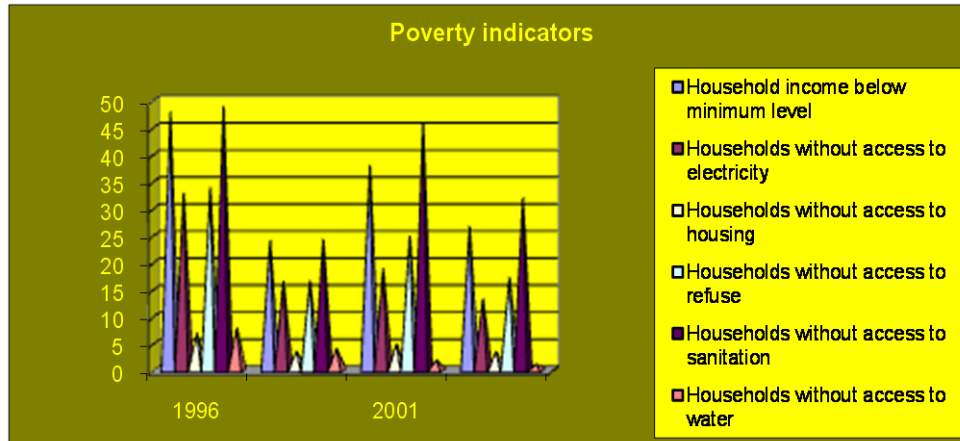
(Pixley Ka Seme GIS)

The table above reveals that:

- ❖ Lack of accessibility of other services showed decrease in 2001
- ❖ Household without access to electricity decreased from 16.7 % in 1996 to 13.4% in 2001
- ❖ Households without access to housing also decreased from 3.7% in 1996 to 3.6% in 2001
- ❖ On the other hand some of the services showed the following increases:

- ❖ Households without access to sanitation increased from 24.4% in 1996 to 32.1% in 2001
- ❖ Households without access to water also decreased from 4.2% in 1996 to 1.3 % in 2001

**Diagram 12: Poverty indicators 1996 and 2001**



(Pixley Ka Seme district municipality GIS)

## CHALLENGES FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

The most critical challenge facing the municipality is the reduction of poverty by:

- ❖ Ensuring that all citizens have access to basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity and housing
- ❖ Increasing access to services in education, health and social services
- ❖ Stabilising and decreasing the rate of HIV/AIDS infection and TB
- ❖ Youth development
- ❖ Economic empowerment
- ❖ The development of an attraction and retention strategy, to improve critical skills of the labour force
- ❖ Targeting special groups e.g. women, disabled, etc
- ❖ Sustainable job creation

### 2.14.3 SPATIAL OVERVIEW OF THE TOWNS IN THE KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

#### CARNARVON.

The main spatial/land issues influencing development of the town include:

- ❖ Carnarvon is identified as an urban centre and should not only be further developed as administrative centre, but should also be promoted through the implementation of urban rehabilitation programmes to stimulate economic growth,
- ❖ Gravel and some tarred roads in the townships are in a poor condition and need to be upgraded. There is an inadequate public transportation system,
- ❖ Provision of sites for businesses, social services and open space areas,
- ❖ Sustainable management of land.

#### TOURISM

- ❖ Carnarvon is well known for its corbelled houses, built between 1811 and 1815
- ❖ The Fort on top of the Carnarvon Koppie in use between 1899-1902, is the only one in the region

- ❖ Tours and crafts at Oukraal
- ❖ San Rock engravings can be viewed at Springbokoog.

## VAN WYKSVLEI

The main spatial/land issues influencing the future patterns and development of the town include:

- ❖ Van Wyksvlei is identified as a rural service centre which will complement the satellite towns in the remote areas for the purpose of even distribution of services and to promote the creation of employment opportunities.
- ❖ Lack of recreational facilities
- ❖ Serious water shortages, and water is transported by tank over long distances
- ❖ Inadequate public transportation system
- ❖ Provision of sites for businesses and social services
- ❖ Road infrastructure in poor condition

## VOSBURG

The spatial/land issues influencing the future patterns and development of the town include:

- ❖ Vosburg is identified as a rural service centre that will complement the satellite towns in the remote areas for the purpose of the even distribution of services and to promote the creation of employment opportunities
- ❖ Inadequate public transportation system
- ❖ Densification, redevelopment or infill planning of residential areas
- ❖ Provision of sites for businesses, social services and open space areas

### TOURISM – Existing activities and attractions

- ❖ In Vosburg more than 22 buildings are national monuments
- ❖ Khoisan implements are on view at Mrs van Heerden's home or at Keurfontein Vosburg Museum.
- ❖ An old Karoo-style house museum
- ❖ Game Hunting

## 2.14.4 AN OVERVIEW OF ICT

Exposure and usage of ICT is a major focus area of national government. The situation regarding the main areas/fields of ICT components for the municipal area is as follows:

**Table 2.24: Number of households exposed to various ICT components: 2007**

COMPONENT	YES	NO
Cellphone	1278	1450
Computer	168	2561
Internet	107	2621
Television	1605	1123
Telephone	644	2084
Radio	2040	689

(Stats SA 2007)

**Table 32** provides an important overview regarding the levels of exposure to typical household ICT components. These aspects are important when devising community communication strategies inclusive of educational strategies.

## 2.14.5 CONCLUSION

Changes in the demographic structure of a population such as currently exists in Kareeberg, requires a wide array of goods and services of all kinds. Expected changes in the composition and age structure of the various population groups are bound to have an enormous future impact on the entire South African society, resulting in unique challenges to decision-makers at all levels.



Whereas the private sector, as a result of population growth, stands to gain financially in a free market environment, the public sector, on the other hand, will find it increasingly difficult to manage its financial affairs due to demands for the provision of public services such as education, health, housing and the associated infrastructure.

The implications of demographic trends are best reflected in population forecasts. The skilful application of such forecasts enables business and social-economics planners involved in the process of strategic management to create of the future, to exploit opportunities, or to deal with possible threats or emerging adverse situations.

Predictably, the spatial distribution of Kareeberg's population is in line with the distribution of economic activity, with clustering prevalent around main economic centres. These urban centres are likely to record high population growth rates in future, as a result of both natural growth and migration of farm dwellers to urban areas.

It is expected that the current population distribution will change towards a more urbanised pattern, although rural populations will remain significant for the foreseeable future. These trends will have far-reaching implications for the provision of housing, education, health services and general infrastructure. In addition, demands will be made on the provincial economy to provide employment for the numbers of new entrants to the labour market.

## PRIORITY ISSUES

The dominant socio-economic problems in Kareeberg municipality area are demonstrated by the ranking that stakeholders accorded to individual priority issues. This is summarised as follows:

Table 2.25: Priority issues /Needs

<b>Carnarvon</b>	<b>Vosburg</b>	<b>VanWyksvlei</b>
1. Parks	1. Roads - Road of farms	1. Empty Serviced Sites/erven
2. Youth Centre	2. Land bill	2. Business sites/erven
3. Municipality Regulations in terms of taxi's	3. Speed humps	3. Sanitation Facilities
4. Cemetery	4. Fines	4. Youth Centre
5. Prepaid electricity	5. Dumping sites/Landfills	5. Extensions and Sanitation
6. Upgrading of Eskom-Transformers	6. Traffic Officers	6. Upgrading of sports Facilities
7. Water leakages	7. Job creation	7. Solar geyser project
8. Business Centrum: Training & Premises	8. Water reticulation	8. Parks
9. Maintenance of Prov. road through town	9. Ground dam	9. Fire brigade
10. SKA :Development & Job opportunities	10. Electricity selling points (vendor systems)	10. Public ablution Facilities
	11. Swimming pool	11. Railway services
	12. Transformers	12. Ambulance services
	13. Youth Centre	13. JoJo water tanks for new housing projects
		14. Environmental Health Officer

11. Land availability 12. Sustainable job opportunities 13. Associated doctors 14. Service of health inspectors 15. Waste Recycling project and illegal dumping 16. Stray dogs 17. Discretion of job applications 18. Foot passage-B/H/Riverside 19. Pub toilets 20. Clinic: in Town Area 21. Projects Managers 22. Rotation of Sub –contractors opportunities 23. Speed humps-Williston& Victoria-Wes 24. Transport: Deceased persons ambulance 25. Transport for schools 26. Rehabilitations Centre 27. Training for counselors 28. Removal of garden weeds	14. Community development workers 15. Meetings 16. Socio-economic transformation 17. Oxidation pounds-Security officers 18. Organizational structure 19. Christmas decorations 20. Dept. Education Additional grade 21. Satellite offices 22. Fire brigade 23. Name changing of streets 24. Portable toilets 25. Additional Electricity Access points 26. Water trucks 27. Paving of streets 28. Agriculture( youth) 29. Upgrading of grass and sports facilities 30. Drivers licenses 31. Lightning 32. Training of electricians 33. Feedback on requests 34. General workers (street) 35. Brick producing projects 36. Extinguishers 37. Disaster management 38. Maintenances of national roads 39. Credit control	15. Vanwyksvlei youth unemployment 16. Social worker 17. Protectors 18. Storm water 19. Sustainable job creation
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## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

#### 3.1 PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES FOR THE KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY: 2014/2015

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
RESPONSIVE, ACCOUNTABLE, EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support	They should be granted more autonomy in respect of infrastructure and housing delivery					
		We should design a much focused intervention that is limited to producing IDPs that are simplified to focus on planning for the delivery of a set of 10 critical municipal services.					
		IDP should also be supported by a simple revenue plan that will better manage costs and enhance the management of revenue.					
		Ensure that the critical posts of Municipal Manager, Town planner, Chief Financial Officer and Engineer/technical services are audited and filled by competent and suitably	To develop a positive organisational ethic and culture through effective utilisation of human resources, legislative guidelines and policies, skills development and	Motivate and develop staff members to be a well-resourced and positive component to serve the community	To investigate, report and implement a more conducive office environment which is more client orientated and	31-Dec-11	Municipal Manager

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
		qualified individuals	policies of council		customer friendly		
		Ensure that the performance contract of the municipal manager should be concise and crisp, based on the 3 items above	To develop a monitoring an evaluation system which will enable the municipality to critically keep track of the strategic direction in which the municipality is heading.	Develop and Implement a system of monitoring the performance of the Council and the Administration	Six monthly monitoring of Council to assess whether council is still on track in terms of their Strategic Direction	Bi-annually	Municipal Manager
	Improving Access to Basic Services	In respect of this output the following targets for improving universal access are set for the period ending 2014: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Water from 92% to 100%</li> <li>✓ Sanitation from 69% to 100%</li> <li>✓ Refuse removal from 64% to 75%</li> <li>✓ Electricity from 81% to 92%</li> </ul>					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
	Implementation of the Community Work Programme	The CWP is a key initiative to mobilize communities in order to provide regular and predictable work opportunities at the local level. This is a ward-based programme the idea being to identify 'useful work' ranging from 1- 2 days a week or one week a month initially targeted at the poorest wards. The target is to implement the CWP in at least 2 wards per local municipality. The overall target for CWP job opportunities created by 2014 is 4.5million. By 2014 at least 30% of all job opportunities must be associated with functional cooperatives at the local level.					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
	Actions supportive of the human settlement outcomes	On spatial aspects to overcome the apartheid legacy, actions supportive of the human settlement outcomes need to initiated such as increasing densities in metros and large towns, release of public land for low income and affordable housing to support the delivery of 400 000 housing units on “well located land” with a 30 to 45 minute journey to work and services and using less than 8% of disposable income for transport by 2014.					
		Other targets closely related to human settlements is supporting the expansion of the national upgrading support programme in 45 priority municipalities to facilitate the upgrading of informal settlements. In this regard the grading and rezoning of informal settlements by the priority municipalities is crucial.					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
		A national coordination grant framework should be developed and monitored by COGTA with the relevant departments to better align the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG), the MIG Cities instrument, the Housing Subsidy Grant, the National Upgrading Support Programme and all other local government grants that impact on local communities.					
		The current process facilitated by the Presidency to finalise new national legislation on spatial and land use planning must be completed urgently, with COGTA, Rural Development and Land Reform, Human Settlements, Environment and National Treasury playing an important role. Clear national norms and standards should be developed for different types of municipalities and settlement areas to support our overall objective of creating well-functioning, integrated and balanced urban and rural settlements.					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
	Deepen democracy through a refined Ward Committee model	Strengthening our people-centred approach to governance and development is a core part of the building the developmental state in this country	To enhance communication, civil engagement and liaison to involve all stakeholders in active council structures and programmes to enhance understanding, partnership, collaboration and commitment.	Explore and create procedures and structures to communicate with community structures	To develop and implement a Communication policy	31-Mar-12	Corporate Services
					Establishment of new ward committees	30-Nov-11	Corporate Services
					To sustain and services the institutional needs of the ward committees	30-Jun-12	Corporate Services
					To develop programmes to include the community stakeholders in the activities of the Municipality (Revenue enhancement, LED etc.)	30-Nov-11	Municipal Manager
				Develop partnerships with the community based organisations to enhance to quality of life of the residents	Explore and establish partnerships with community based organisations to develop the community	31-Dec-11	Municipal Manager



NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
		Legislative framework for Ward Committees and community participation must be reviewed and strengthened to broaden participation of various sectors and to propose revised / new responsibilities and institutional arrangements for Ward Committees					
		New approach must be found to better resource and fund the work and activities of Ward Committees.					
		Various support measures must be put in place to ensure that at least 90% of all Ward Committees are fully functional by 2014.					
	Administrative and financial capability	Municipalities with unqualified audits to increase from 53% to 100%.	To re-align the institutional grants such as FMG and MSIG to deal systems and finance improvement issues such as credit control, revenue enhancement and communication strategies etc.	Explore the possibilities of the institutional grants to assist in improving revenue enhancement, credit control, communication and other necessary systems	To investigate and report on how institutional grants can be used to enhance revenue credit control, communication and other systems in the municipality	30-Mar-12	Municipal Manager and CFO
		The average monthly collection rate on billings to					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
		rise to 90%.					
		The percentage of municipalities with debtors more than 50% of own revenue to be reduced from 24% to 12%.	To improve the financial viability of the municipality through the development and design of improved credit control and debt collection mechanism to ensure revenue enhancement within the municipality	Development of an improved credit control and debt collection mechanism for the municipality	To review and implement the credit control and debt collection policies and procedures of the municipality	31-Dec-11	CFO
		The percentage of municipalities that are overspending on OPEX to improve from 8% to 4%.					
		The percentage of municipalities' under-spending on CAPEX to be reduced from 63% to 30%.					
		The percentage of municipalities spending less than 5% of OPEX on repairs and maintenance to be reduced from 92% to 45%.					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
	Single window of coordination	Review local government legislation, finalise changes in relations to powers and functions and review the intergovernmental fiscal framework	To provide a reliable service in line with the vision of council for the peoples of Kareeberg in order to uphold the council's values for development.	The communication and implementation of the municipality's vision, mission and values to internal and external stakeholders and ensure the municipality's commitment in executing the vision	To communicate the vision, mission and values to the staff of the municipality and obtain their commitment in executing the vision, mission and values in all their activities	30-Nov-12	Corporate Services
					To inform the community on the vision of the municipality	31-Dec-11	Corporate Services
					To monitor the upholding of the values of the municipality in all its programmes and activities	30-Jun-12	Corporate Services
A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive workforce	Increase access to programmes leading to intermediate and high level learning	Provide young people and adults with foundational learning qualifications. Increase ABET level 4 entrants from a baseline of 269 229 to 300 000 per annum.					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
		Improve NCV success rates, prior to massification of the programme. NCV enrolments across levels 2 and 3 and in 2009 were 122 921, of which 8.9% achieved certification at level 2, 9.9% at level 3 and 21.5% at level 4.					
		Create "second-chance" bridging programmes (leading to a matric equivalent) for the youth who do not hold a senior certificate.					
		Provide a range of learning options to meet the demand of those with matric but do not meet requirements for university entrance.					
	Increase access to occupationally-directed programmes in needed areas and thereby expand the availability of intermediate level skills (with a special focus on artisan skills)	Increase the number of learnerships to at least 20 000 per annum by 2014.					
		Produce at least 10 000 artisans per annum by 2014.					
		Put in place measures to improve the trade test pass rate from its 2009 level of 46% to 60% by 2014.					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
		Increase the placement rate of learners from learnership and apprenticeship programmes, as well as learners from NCV programmes, who require workplace experience before being able to take trade tests or other summative assessments. At least 70% of learners should have placement every year					
		By 2011, establish a system to distinguish between learnerships up to and including level 5, and level 6 and above.					
		Increase the proportion of unemployed people, as compared to employed people, entering learnerships from the current level of 60% to 70%.					
Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities	Improved employment opportunities and	Unemployment falls from 73.4% (in the current poverty nodes) to 60%					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
and Food Security for all	promotion of economic livelihoods	Jobs created by Community Works Programme and EPWP in rural areas rises to 2m by 2014, and these jobs are largely providing value added services in rural areas ranging from working on fire, working for fisheries, land care, farmer-to-farmer extension, fencing etc					
		Increase jobs in agri-processing from 380 000 to 500 000, of which 60% are in rural areas including small towns.					
		Establishment of 39 agri-parks and 39 trade agreements linked to agriparks % of small farmers producing for sale rises from 4.07% to 10%					
	Enabling institutional environment for sustainable and inclusive growth	All rural local governments have the top 4 posts (section 57) filled with suitably qualified persons by 2011 (COGTA target);					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
	(joint target with COGTA)	By 2012 20% of rural local governments and by 2014 80% of rural local governments have established coordination structures (such as Councils of Stakeholders, or district development coordinating committees) involving key stakeholders in the area to contribute to development of the IDP, to coordinate and monitor implementation	To stimulate local enterprise development through sound entrepreneurial support systems, as would be designed in the LED Strategy	Review and Implementation of the LED Strategy of the municipality to create more opportunities	To review the LED Strategy and identify 3 anchor projects with business plans for funding applications	31-Mar-12	Corporate Services
					To implement the strategies and plans as per the reviewed LED Strategy	30-Jun-12	Corporate Services
			To stimulate economic growth through infrastructure investment and development within the municipality and empower the community through linking with projects that are labour intensive.	Infrastructure development and empowerment of the community by labour intensive project	To develop the infrastructure of the community by identifying 3 labour intensive projects in the municipal area	30-Nov-11	Chief Operations Manager
					Develop 2 project business plans and apply for funding for 2 of the 3 projects	28-Feb-12	Chief Operations Manager
		By 2014 50% of rural wards have developed participatory and community-based ward plans, and have been funded to take forward community action arising from those					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
		At least 30% of small farmers are organized in producer associations or marketing coops to give collective power in negotiating for inputs and marketing;					
		Establishing of community structures to support social cohesion and development (530 enterprises and 1590 cooperatives)					
		50% of rural municipalities have systems for disaster management and mitigation to facilitate rapid response to rural disasters					
		Levels of alienation and anomie have fallen from 25% (figures from the rural nodes for 2008) to a maximum of 15%.					
Sustained human settlement and Improved quality of household life	Upgrade 400 000 units of accommodation within informal settlements	The target is to deliver at least 20 000 units per annum					



NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
Environmental Assets and Natural Resources that are well protected and continually enhanced	Enhanced quality and quantity of water resources	Reduction of water loss from distribution networks from current levels of approximately 30% to 18% by 2014 coupled with encouraging users to save water.					
		To preserve groundwater reserves and prevent further loss of wetlands, the number of wetlands rehabilitated should increase from 95 to 150 per year. Furthermore, action needs to be taken to increase the number of wetlands under formal protection from the current level of 19 as well ensuring that the number of rivers with healthy ecosystems increases significantly.					
		To improve current capacity to treat wastewater, 80% of sewage and wastewater treatment plants should be upgraded by 2015 and the percentage of wastewater treatment plants meeting water quality standards should be increased from 40% to 80% by 2014.					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
	Reduced greenhouse gas emissions, climate change impacts and improved air/atmospheric quality	To mitigate the catastrophic impacts of climate change it is imperative that we reduce total CO2 emissions by 34% by 2020 and 42% by 2025.					
		Reduction of atmospheric pollutants is also critical and targets should be set that comply with Ambient Air Quality Standards.					
		To better cope with the unpredictable and severe impacts of climate change, adaptation plans for key sectors of the economy must be developed (i.e. Agriculture, water, forestry, tourism, Human Settlements					
	Sustainable environmental management	Percentage of land affected by soil degradation to decrease from 70% to 55%.					
		Net deforestation to be maintained at not more than 5% by 2020 and protection of indigenous forest assets be transferred to appropriate conservation and relevant agencies by 2014.					

NATIONAL OUTCOMES			MUNICIPAL DETERMINATION OF PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES				
NATIONAL OUTPUT	NATIONAL SUB-OUTPUT	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TIMEFRAMES	RESPONSIBILITY
		Solid waste management to ensure waste minimization, improved collection and disposal and recycling by ensuring that the percentage of households with basic waste collection and disposal facilities increases from 50% to 80% by 2015; percentage of landfill sites with permits increased to 80% by 2015 and that 25% of municipal waste gets diverted from landfill sites for recycling by 2012.					
		To ensure integrated planning, a clear plan that will ensure that environmental issues are integrated into land use planning and incorporated into national, provincial and municipal plans.					

## 4.2 STRATEGIES

### 4.2.1 VISION

“A SUSTAINABLE, AFFORDABLE and DEVELOPMENTAL QUALITY SERVICE for ALL. “

### 4.2.2 MISSION

We will achieve our vision by ensuring that we:

- ✓ *Provide a continuous and constant service*
- ✓ *Provide a better level of service for our basket of services*
- ✓ *Provide value for money that will be maintained by the municipality*
- ✓ *Improvement of existing infrastructure and the creation of new opportunities for all*

### 4.2.3 CORPORATE CULTURE AND VALUES

- ✓ We are committed to promoting a set of values consistent with our mandate as a local authority and these are:
  - ✓ Integrity
  - ✓ Resourceful
  - ✓ Discipline
  - ✓ Respect
  - ✓ Transparency
  - ✓ Caring
  - ✓ Professionalism
  - ✓ Commitment
  - ✓ Morale
  - ✓ Pro-activeness
  - ✓ Excellence
  - ✓ Leadership
  - ✓ Ubuntu (Humanity)

### 4.2.4 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Strategic Objective 1			
To re-align the institutional grants such FMG and MSIG to deal systems and finance improvement issues such as credit control, revenue enhancement and communication strategies etc.			
Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Time Frame	Responsibility
Explore the possibilities of the institutional grants to assist in improving revenue enhancement, credit control, communication and other necessary systems	To investigate and report on how institutional grants can be used to enhance revenue credit control, communication and other systems in the municipality	30-Mar-12	Municipal Manager and CFO
Strategic Objective 2			
To enhance communication, civil engagement and liaison to involve all stakeholders in active council structures and programmes to enhance understanding, partnership, collaboration and commitment.			
Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Time Frame	Responsibility
Explore and create procedures and structures	To develop and implement a Communication policy	31-Mar-12	Corporate Services

to communicate with community structures	Establishment of new ward committees	30-Nov-11	Corporate Services
	To sustain and services the institutional needs of the ward committees	30-Jun-12	Corporate Services
Develop programmes to include stakeholders in the activities of the municipality	To develop programmes to include the community stakeholders in the activities of the Municipality (Revenue enhancement, LED etc.)	30-Nov-11	Municipal Manager
Develop partnerships with the community based organisations to enhance to quality of life of the residents	Explore and establish partnerships with community based organisations to develop the community	31-Dec-11	Municipal Manager
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>			
To develop a positive organisational ethic and culture through effective utilisation of human resources, legislative guidelines and policies, skills development and policies of council			
Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Time Frame	Responsibility
Motivate and develop staff members to be a well-resourced and positive component to serve the community	To investigate, report and implement a more conducive office environment which is more client orientated and customer friendly	31-Dec-11	Municipal Manager
	To have 4 personnel meetings per annum	30-Jun-12	Municipal Manager and Corporate Services
	To have a staff motivational session	31-Dec-11	Municipal Manager
	To comply with all labour legislation	30-Jun-12	Corporate Services
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>			
To develop a monitoring an evaluation system which will enable the municipality to critically keep track of the strategic direction in which the municipality is heading.			
Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Time Frame	Responsibility
Develop and Implement a system of monitoring the performance of the Council and the Administration	Six monthly monitoring of Council to assess whether council is still on track in terms of their Strategic Direction	Bi-annually	Municipal Manager
	Monitoring and evaluating the performance of administration in terms of the performance management system	Quarterly	Municipal Manager
<b>Strategic Objective 5</b>			
To provide a reliable service in line with the vision of council for the peoples of Kareeberg in order to uphold the council's values for development.			
Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Time Frame	Responsibility
The communication and implementation of the municipality's vision, mission and values to internal and external stakeholders and ensure	To communicate the vision, mission and values to the staff of the municipality and obtain their commitment in executing the vision, mission and values in all their activities	30-Nov-12	Corporate Services

the municipality's commitment in executing the vision	To inform the community on the vision of the municipality	31-Dec-11	Corporate Services
	To monitor the upholding of the values of the municipality in all its programmes and activities	30-Jun-12	Corporate Services
<b>Strategic Objective 6</b>			
To stimulate local enterprise development through sound entrepreneurial support systems, as would be designed in the LED Strategy			
Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Time Frame	Responsibility
Review and Implementation of the LED Strategy of the municipality to create more opportunities	To review the LED Strategy and identify 3 anchor projects with business plans for funding applications	31-Mar-12	Corporate Services
	To implement the strategies and plans as per the reviewed LED Strategy	30-Jun-12	Corporate Services
<b>Strategic Objective 7</b>			
To stimulate economic growth through infrastructure investment and development within the municipality and empower the community through linking with projects that are labour intensive.			
Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Time Frame	Responsibility
Infrastructure development and empowerment of the community by labour intensive project	To develop the infrastructure of the community by identifying 3 labour intensive projects in the municipal area	30-Nov-11	Chief Operations Manager
	Develop 2 project business plans and apply for funding for 2 of the 3 projects	28-Feb-12	Chief Operations Manager
<b>Strategic Objective 8</b>			
To improve the financial viability of the municipality through the development and design of improved credit control and debt collection mechanism to ensure revenue enhancement within the municipality			
Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Time Frame	Responsibility
Development of an improved credit control and debt collection mechanism for the municipality	To review and implement the credit control and debt collection policies and procedures of the municipality	31-Dec-11	CFO

## CHAPTER FIVE- To be reviewed

### 5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

**There are 6 committees within Kareeberg Municipality, namely:**

- Finance Committee
- Administration and Personnel Committee
- Social and Economic Committee
- Technical Committee
- Audit Committee
- Municipal Public Accounts Committee: 3 Members

#### **SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT: BID COMMITTEES**

- HOD Finance department (Chairperson)

- HOD Administration
- Chief Operations Manager

Kareeberg Municipality is constituted of the following departments:

- Finance Department: 9 employees
- Administrative Department: 11 employees
- Technical Department: 53 employees
- Office of the Municipal Manager: 2 employees plus 2 electoral officers

There are also four (4) Community Development Workers operating within the Kareeberg Municipality. Kareeberg also has seven (7) councillors

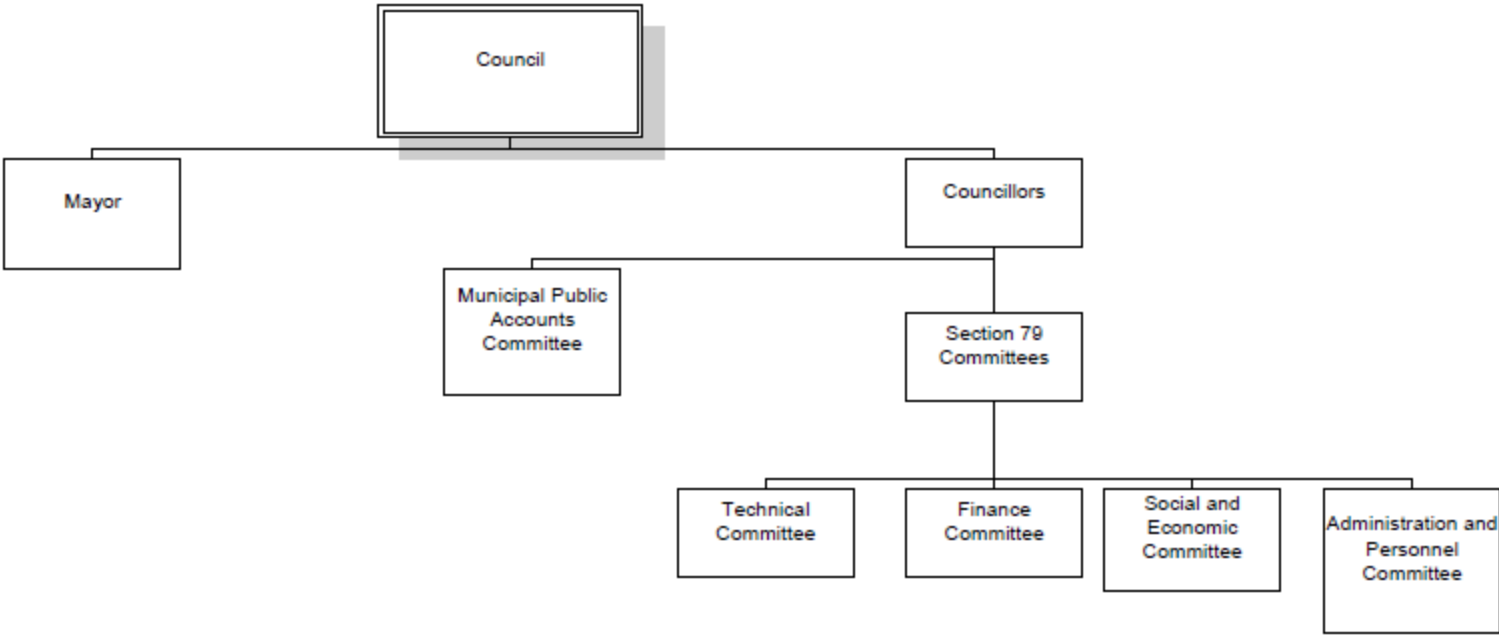
*Table 29: EMPLOYMENT PROFILE*

RACE	GENDER		TOTAL
	Female	Male	
African	0	1	1
Coloured	17	55	72
Indian	0	0	0
White	6	8	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>87</b>

Kareeberg organisational structure

The Organogram of Kareeberg Municipality comprises of the following:  
*See the detailed individual illustrations below:*

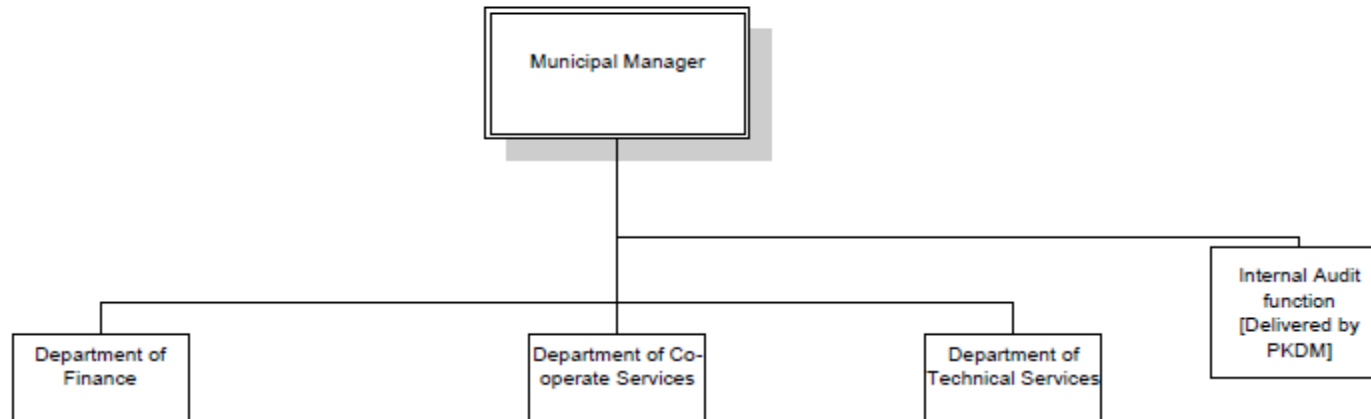
Kareeberg Municipality  
Office of the Mayor





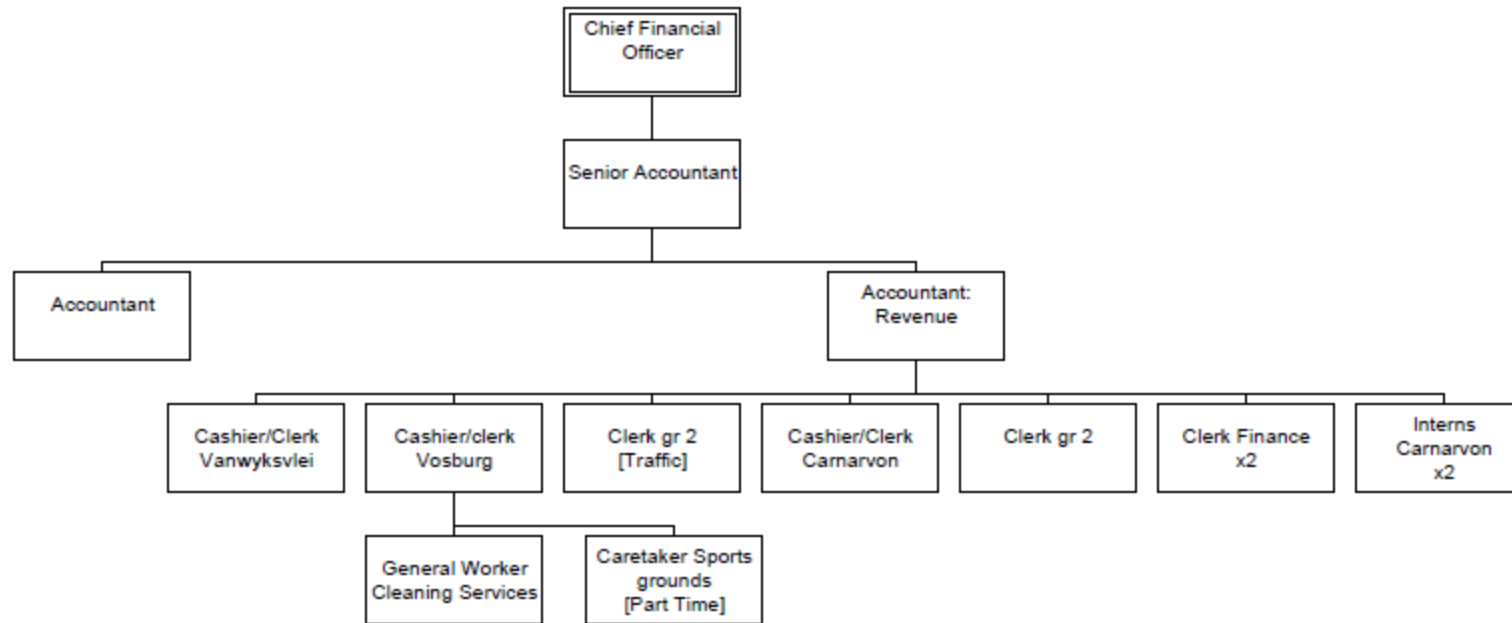
# Kareeberg Municipality

Office of the Municipal Manager



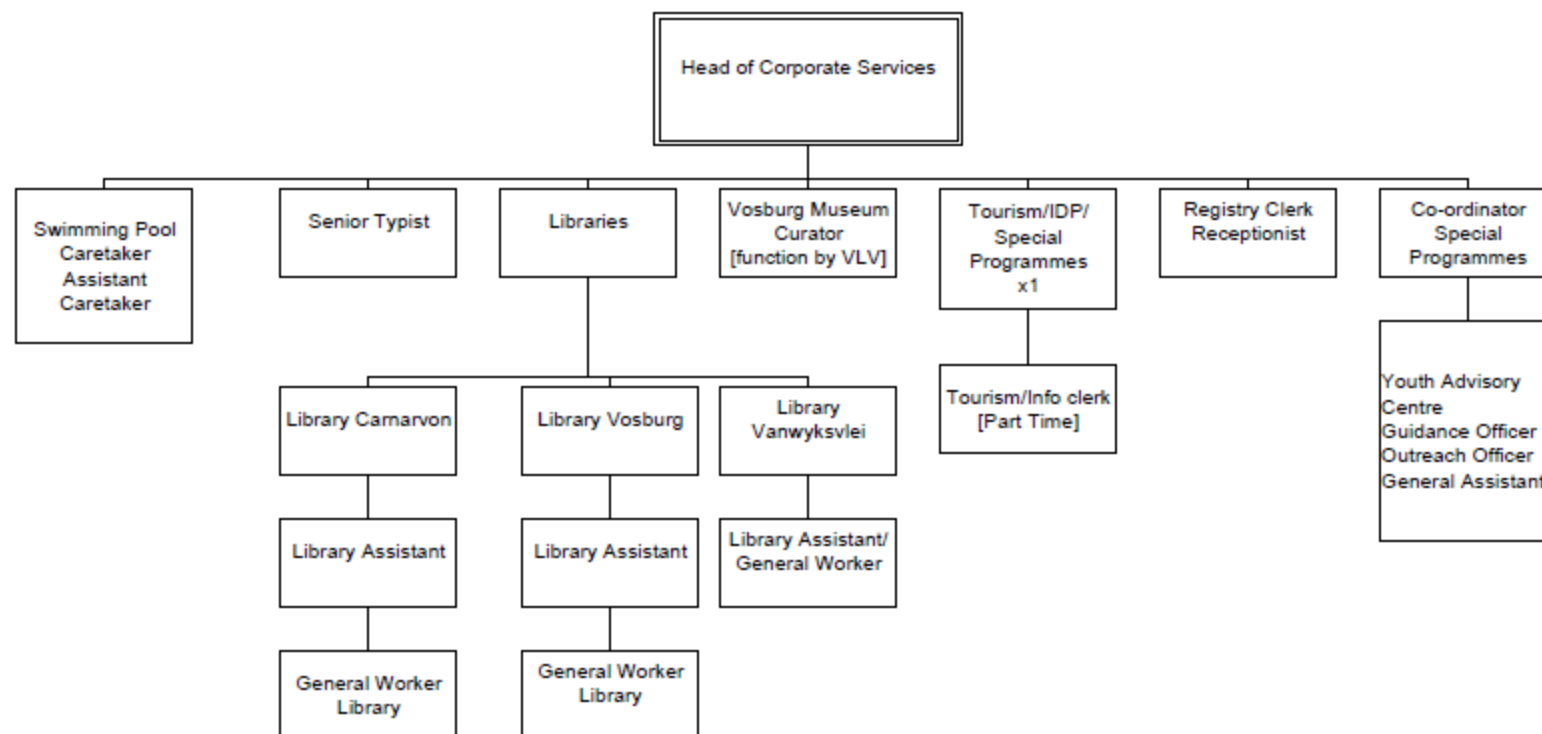
# Kareeberg Municipality

## Department of Finance



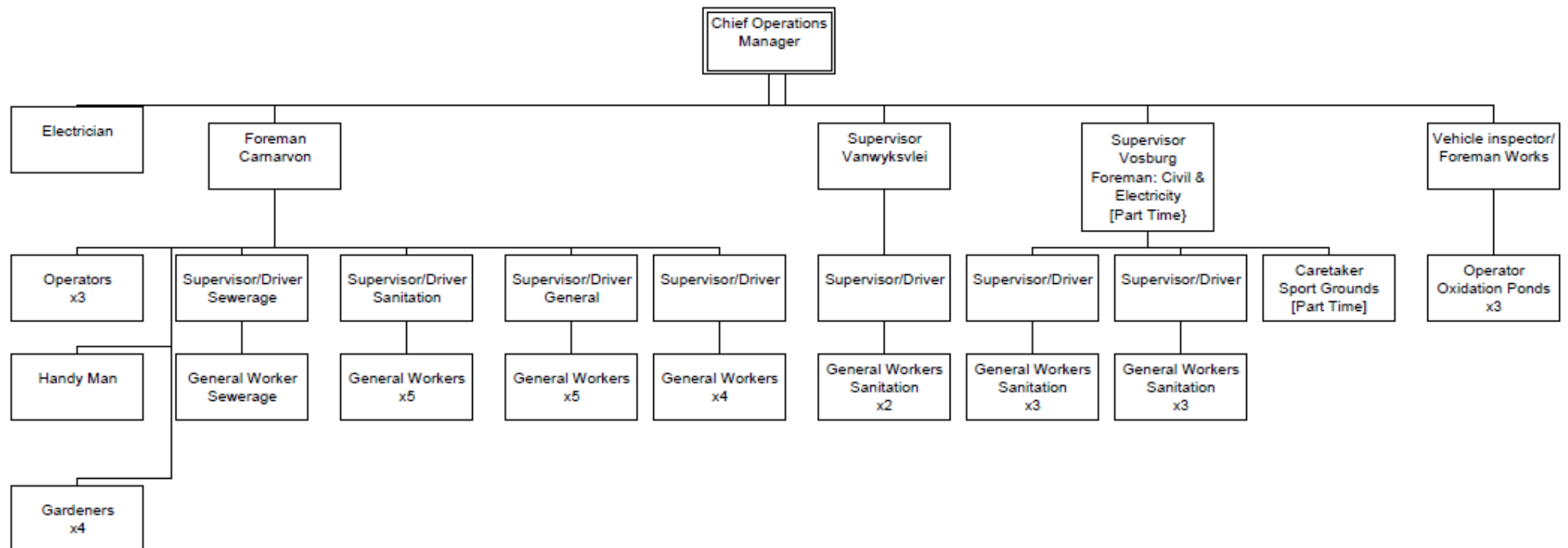
# Kareeberg Municipality

## Department of Corporate Services



# Kareeberg Municipality

## Department of Technical Services and Operations



## CHAPTER SIX

### 6.PROJECTS

#### 6.1 ProjectsPer Town

		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Vanwyksvlei</b>					
1	Upgrading of streets and stormwater	3 524 000	2 000 000		
2	Upgrading of streets	500 000			
3	Cleaning of the solid waste in put latrines			500 000	
4	Tarring of the Vanwyksvlei/Copperton road				150 000 000
5	Public ablution facilities in town			200 000	
6	Upgrading of commonage				1 000 000
7	Permanent ambulance service		2 000 000	500 000	
8	Upgrading community hall with facilities to accommodate government Departments visiting the town e.g. SASSA and a computer centre		500 000		
9	Water pipe line	900 000	20 406 000		
10	High mast lighting in town		200 000		
11	Railway services from Calvinia to Hutchinson				100 000 000
12	Tree planting project				100 000
13	Upgrading cemetery	400 000			
14	Housing	8 450 000			
<b>Carnarvon</b>					
1	Upgrading of streets and storm water	3 524 000			
2	Tourism centre		15 000 000		
3	Cemeteries fencing and ablution facilities			200 000	
4	Ablution facilities hawkers			200 000	
5	Bonteheuvel crèche				2 000 000
6	Upgrading of sport facilities		6 000 000		
7	Schietfontein development				2 000 000
8	Public ablution facilities in town				200 000
9	Town entrances			200 000	
10	Development of the nature reserve				10 000 000
11	Advertisement boards in town				100 000
12	Traffic lights and signs				2 000 000
13	Upgrading of streets	500 000			
14	Health Services: Doctors at clinics and more personnel				1 000 000
15	Sport development, specifically golf development for local people			100 000	
16	Agave project			3 000 000	

		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
17	Taxi rank			500 000	
18	Upgrading water network			1 000 000	1 000 000
19	Commonage		3 000 000		
20	Fire brigade			2 000 000	
21	Tarring airstrip			3 000 000	
22	Solar geyser project				2 000 000
23	Servicing of additional sites			2 000 000	
24	Upgrading refuse site			10 000 000	
25	More business sites in neighbourhoods			3 000 000	
26	Speed bumps in neighbourhoods		300 000		
27	Management of heritage site		1 000 000		
28	Steel refuse bins in neighbourhoods		500 000		
29	Community hall		5 000 000		
30	Housing project	2 000 000	10 000 000	12 000 000	
31	Upgrading of the access roads to Schietfontein		1 500 000		
<b>Vosburg</b>					
1	Business sites			800 000	
2	Solar energy-electricity and heating(solar geysers)				1 000 000
3	Additional commonage			3 000 000	
4	Upgrading of sport facilities				500 000
5	Rite river weir blocked-cleaning			300 000	
6	Waste recycling project				100 000
7	Women farming project				1 000 000
8	Upgrading cemetery	400 000			
10	Upgrading reservoir		1 000 000		
11	Housing project		3 500 000	3 500 000	
12	Upgrading water network				2 000 000
<b>Total</b>		20 198 000	71 906 000	46 000 000	276 000 000

\* Highlighted project are funded from funds under 6.2

## 6.2 Funding Currently Available

Nr	Funding Source	Amount
1	Municipal Infrastructure Grant [MIG]	7 848 000
2	Human Settlements [Housing]	10 450 000
3	Expanded Public Works Programme	1 000 000
4	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (DWA)	900 000

## CHAPTER SIX

### 6 INTEGRATION

#### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

During this phase of the IDP, true meaning is given to the process of integrated development planning. With the designed projects for implementation in mind, the integration phase aims to align these different project proposals firstly with specific deliverables from the IDP and secondly with certain legal requirements.

More specifically, the projects have to be aligned with the agreed objectives and strategies to ensure transparency as well as with the available financial and institutional resources to ensure implementation. Furthermore, the projects also need to be aligned with national and provincial legal requirements to ensure uniformity and compatibility with government strategies and programmes. Instead of arriving at a simplified “to do” list for the next five years, the aim is to formulate a set of consolidated and integrated programmes for implementation, specifically focusing on contents, location, timing and responsibilities of key activities.

The integration requirements are divided into three broad categories namely:

- ☐ Integrated sector programmes [mostly attached as appendixes];
- ☐ Internal planning programmes; and
- ☐ External policy guideline requirements.
- ☐

#### 6.2 INTEGRATED SECTOR PROGRAMMES

Integrated sector programmes forms the basis for preparing budgets and future sectoral business plans. There are currently three sectors that require special sector plans, as indicated below, the outputs of which are not applicable to the Local Municipality at present. Consequently, the following two special sector plans do not form part of the IDP:

- ☐ Water Services Development Plan (“WSDP”);
- ☐ Integrated Waste Management Plan (“IWMP”).

From the project planning and design sheets it was possible to compile a list of sector specific projects from the multi-sectoral IDP projects. The sectoral programmes are indicated overleaf and relate to projects representing both sector components as well as the following sector departments within the Municipality:

- ☐ Municipal Manager
- ☐ Technical services
- ☐ Human Resources and Administration
- ☐ Financial Services

It is important to note that these programmes do not only make provision for IDP related projects but also other project costs and activities in order to create a comprehensive picture for budgeting purposes. Summary of the sectoral plans and programmes are included in this chapter.

An analysis was conducted in respect of various sector plans developed for the municipality. Some of these sector plans were found to be still relevant. Others required a review whilst new ones were developed

### LIST OF SECTOR PLANS

Sector Plans	Key Issues
Spatial development framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land use management</li> <li>• Tenare reform</li> <li>• Environmental management</li> <li>• Spatial fragmentation and spatial inequality</li> <li>• Development nodes and corridors</li> </ul>
Intergrated waste management plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public and environmental health</li> <li>• Waste Minimisation and education</li> <li>• Intergrated waste management planning</li> <li>• Capicity issues</li> <li>• Institutional and organisational issues</li> </ul>
Water services development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to basic water supply service</li> <li>• Access to basic sanitation service</li> <li>• Eradication of the bucket system</li> <li>• A growing demand for housing and higer levels of services in specifically urban areas</li> <li>• Upgrading of existing infrastructure in urban areas</li> <li>• Limite access to raw water supply which is limiting development</li> <li>• Inadequate operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure</li> </ul>
Intergrated Environmental management plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity issues</li> <li>• Fresh water system</li> <li>• Main threats on water system</li> <li>• Air quality issues</li> </ul>

### 6.3 INTERNAL PLANNING PROGRAMMES

In order to set up close links between planning and budgeting as well as between planning and implementation, a number of internal planning programmes are required. These plans, however, do not only serve as a framework for managing finances, but it also sets the groundwork for regular management information in respect of monitoring progress and performance. Finally, it also demonstrates compliance of the IDP with spatial principles and strategies and which serves as a basis for spatial co-ordination of activities and for land use management decisions.

The status and annexure numbers of the relevant internal planning programmes is indicated in the table below.

**Table 7.1: Current status of internal planning programmes**

5 Year internal Planning Programmes	Current Status	Completion / Revision Date
5 year Financial Plan		
5 year Capital Investment Programme		
5 year Action Programme		



5 year Institutional Programme		
Monitoring & Performance Management System ("PMS")	Completed	2011/2012
Spatial Development Framework	Complete	2011
Disaster Management Plan	Complete on District Level	2007

#### **6.4 EXTERNAL POLICY GUIDELINE REQUIREMENTS**

In order to complete the integration phase of the IDP, it is necessary to check consistency with policy guidelines of certain cross-cutting dimensions. This requires the formulation of several programmes which assess the effect or impact of project proposals in relation to poverty reduction and gender equity, environmental practices, economic development and employment generation as well as the prevention and spreading of HIV / AIDS.

The status and annexure numbers of the relevant external policy and guideline programmes is indicated in the table below.

**Table 7.2: Current status of external policy guideline programmes**

External Policy Guideline Requirements	Current Status	Completion / Revision Date
Poverty Reduction / Gender Equity Programme	Complete on District Level	2006
Integrated LED Programme	Complete	2007
Environmental Programme	Complete on District Level	2007
HIV / AIDS Programme	Draft	

## **6.5 MANDATE POWERS AND FUNCTIONS**

### **6.5.1 Mandate**

The constitution assigns the developmental mandate to local government. This implies that all municipalities must strive to achieve the goals of local government within its financial and institutional capacity, namely:

- ☐ To promote democratic and accountable government for local communities
- ☐ To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner
- ☐ To promote social and economic development
- ☐ To promote a safe and healthy environment
- ☐ To encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matter of local government.

It further requires municipalities to structure and manage their administration and budgeting and planning process to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the community whilst participating in national and provincial development programmes.

### **6.5.2 Powers and Functions**

The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) sets out the basis for the establishment of new municipalities. This legislation divides municipalities into the following categories: Category A is metro councils; Category B is local councils and Category C is District Municipalities. The Act also defines the institutional and political systems of municipalities and determines the division of powers and functions between the categories.

According to Chapter 5 (Section 83 (1)) of the Act, a local municipality (Category B) has the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of Sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution. Section 156 deals with the powers and functions of municipalities, while Section 229 deals with fiscal powers and functions.

The division of functions and powers between district and local municipalities are described in Section 84 of the Act and the adjustment of division of functions and powers between district and local municipalities by the Provincial MEC for local government is described in Section 85 of the Act.

The passing of by-laws is one of the tasks of municipalities. The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 17 of 1998) directs that after amalgamation, all existing by-laws had to be reviewed and rationalized. An analysis of the status quo of Northern Cape local governance

found that in the year after amalgamation, the most common by-law passed was credit control by-law. (DH&LG, 2002)

The Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) transfers the responsibility for the provision and management of existing water supply and sanitation from national to local government. The two key areas of responsibility in terms of water services provision are the governance functions and the provision functions. Governance functions are legally the responsibility of the Water Services Authority (WSA) and include the planning and regulatory functions, as well as ensuring water services provision, which includes monitoring, finances, governance, contracts, and reporting. According to the Constitution and the Water Services Act, local government is responsible for ensuring water services provision to its constituency.

Local authorities may be constituted as Water Services Authorities, and would have the role of selecting and appointing a Water Services Provider (WSP) for their area. The WSA may however not delegate the authority and responsibility for providing services of adequate standard to all residents within their areas of jurisdiction. In some cases a WSA can simultaneously be the WSP.

In general, the Minister of Provincial and Local Government had authority to assign certain functions to local and district municipalities. According to Provincial Gazette of June 2003, the local and district municipalities have been authorized to perform the following functions

**Table 7.3: Powers and Functions**

SECTION	POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
84(1)(a) and 84 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated Development Planning for the district municipality as a whole including a framework for integrated development plans for the local municipalities, taking into account the integrated development plans of those municipalities.</li> </ul>	Yes	Yes
84(1)(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bulk supply of water that affects the significant proportion of municipalities in the district.</li> <li>Bulk supply of electricity that affects the significant proportion of municipalities in the district.</li> </ul>	Yes Yes	No No
84(1)(c) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bulk sewerage purification works and main sewerage disposal that affects a significant proportion of the district.</li> </ul>	Yes	No
84(1)(d) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solid waste disposal sites serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.</li> </ul>	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
84(1)(e) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipal roads which form part of the road transport system for the area of the district municipality as a whole.</li> </ul>	Yes	No
84(1)(f) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulation of passenger transport services.</li> </ul>	Yes	Yes
84(1)(g) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipal airport serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.</li> <li>Municipal health service serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.</li> </ul>	Yes Yes	Yes No
84(1)(h) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of local tourism for serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.</li> </ul>	Yes	Yes

SECTION	POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
84(1)(i) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire fighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.</li> </ul>	Yes	NA
84(1)(m) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipal public works relating to any of the above function or any other function assigned to the district municipality.</li> </ul>	Yes	Yes
84(1)(j) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoriums serving the district as a whole.</li> </ul>	Yes	NA
84(1)(n) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The receipt, allocation and if applicable the distribution of grants made to the district municipality.</li> </ul>		
84(1)(k) and 84(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The imposition and collection of taxes, levies and duties as related to the above functions or as may be assigned to the district municipality in terms of national legislation.</li> </ul>	Yes	No
84(1)(o)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment, conduct and control of fresh produce markets and abattoirs servicing the area of the district municipality as a whole.</li> </ul>	Yes	Yes
84(1)(p)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Powers and functions assigned to municipality in terms of Section 156 and 229 of the constitution i.e Administration, Composition of by laws.</li> </ul>		
84(1)(l) and 84(3)			
83(1)			

## **6.6 COMMITTEES**

### **6.6.1 Council Committees**

Council Committees provide the opportunity for councilors to be more involved in the active governance of the municipality.

### **6.6.2 Ward Committees**

As noted earlier, the Constitution requires of Local Government to provide democratic and accountable government, to ensure sustainable service provision, to promote social and economic development, and to encourage community involvement in its affairs. Further more the White Paper on Local Government (1998) defines Developmental Local Government as “local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs to improve the quality of their lives.”

The primary objective for the establishment of ward committees is to enhance participatory democracy in local government. The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) makes provision for the establishment of wards determined by the Demarcation Board in metropolitan and Category B municipalities. Ward Councilors are elected in terms of the Municipal Electoral Act to represent each of the wards within a municipality. A Ward Committee is established consisting of a Ward Councilors as the Chairperson, and not more than 10 other persons. The Ward Committee members must represent a diversity of interests in the ward with an equitable representation of women. No remuneration is to be paid to Ward Committee members.

The functions and powers of ward Committees are limited to making recommendations to the Ward Councilors, the metro or local council, the Executive Committee and/or the Executive Mayor. However a Municipal Council may delegate appropriate powers to maximize administrative and operational efficiency and may instruct committees to perform any of council's functions and powers in terms of Chapter 5 of the MSA as amended. The Municipal Council may also make administrative arrangements to enable Ward committees to perform their functions and powers.

In District Management Areas where local municipalities are not viable, the District Municipality has all the municipal functions and powers. The legislation does not make provision for the establishment of Ward Committees in District Management Areas.

The principles of developmental local government are further expanded upon in the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) and strongly endorse the purpose and functions of Ward Committees, allowing for representative government to be complemented with a system of participatory government. The municipality is to encourage and create the conditions and enable the local community to participate in its affairs. Members of the local community have the right to contribute to the decision-making processes of the municipality, and the duty to observe the mechanisms, processes and procedures of the municipality.

Ward Committees have been established in all Pixley category B municipalities, but some of these ward committees are not functioning due to the following reasons:

- ☐ No proper training has been provided
- ☐ Many municipalities do not provide resources such as transport, human resources and facilities
- ☐ There are no monitoring mechanisms

Municipalities are obliged to develop a system of delegation of powers as outlined in both the Local Government Municipal Structures Act (1998) and the Municipal Systems Act (2000). In compliance with this provision the District Municipality has developed and adopted its system of delegation of powers.

A number of Strategies and Plans are attached as part of the integration for the reader's convenience.

## **CHAPTER 8**

### **8. CLOSURE**

#### **8.1 Introduction**

This document contains the final Integrated Development Plan of the Municipality and was formulated over a period of one year, taking into consideration the views and aspirations of the entire community.

The IDP provides the foundation for development for the next five years and will be reviewed regularly to ensure compliance with changing needs and external requirements.

#### **8.2 Invitation for Comments**

In order to ensure transparency of the IDP process everybody is given the chance to raise concerns regarding the contents of the IDP.

Selected national and provincial departments are firstly given a chance to assess the viability and feasibility of project proposals from a technical perspective. More specifically, the spheres of government are responsible for checking the compliance of the IDP in relation to legal and policy requirements, as well as to ensure vertical coordination and sector alignment.

Since the operational activities of the Local Municipality will have a certain effect and possible impact on surrounding areas, adjacent local and district municipalities are also given the opportunity to raise any concerns in respect of possible contradicting types of development and to ensure the alignment of IDPs.

Finally, all residents and stakeholders are also given the opportunity to comment on the contents of the IDP, should they be directly affected.

Some comments were received from government departments and incorporated in the document, but no comments were received from the community.

#### **8.3 Adoption**

After all the comments were incorporated in the IDP document, the Council approved it on ..... The approved document will be submitted to the MEC: Local Government and Housing, as required by the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (32 of 2000).

**APPENDIXES:****Appendix 1: Local Economic Development Strategy****Appendix 2: Budget 2013/2014- Draft****Appendix 3: Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan**

(To be replaced with 2013-14 when available)

**Appendix 4: Work Place Skills Plan****Appendix 5: Employment Equity Plan****Appendix 6: Consolidated Infrastructure Plan****Appendix 7: Performance Management Framework****Appendix 8: Performance Management System: Municipal Scorecard**

(To be replaced with 2013-14 when available)

**Appendix 9: Kareeberg Turnaround Strategy****Appendix 10: Kareeberg Spatial Development Framework****Appendix 11: Agriculture and Agri-Processing Strategy****Appendix 12: Community Safety Plan****Appendix 13: Delegation of Powers****Appendix 14: Human Resource Development Strategy****Appendix 15: Integrated Institutional Development Plan****Appendix 16: Integrated Economic Programme****Appendix 17: Integrated Transport Plan****Appendix 18: Maintenance Plan****Appendix 19: Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise Development Strategy****Appendix 20: Spatial Development Framework****Appendix 21: Northern Cape Environment and Culture Sector Plan**



**List of Abbreviations:**

<b>DM</b>	District Municipality
<b>LM</b>	Local Municipality
<b>IDP</b>	Integrated Development Planning
<b>LED</b>	Local Economic Development
<b>MSA</b>	Municipal Systems Act
<b>DFA</b>	Development Facilitation Act
<b>DGDS</b>	District Growth and Development Strategy
<b>SDF</b>	Spatial Development Framework
<b>DWA</b>	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
<b>COGTA</b>	Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs
<b>COGHSTA</b>	Department of Co-operative Governance Human Settlements & Traditional Affairs
<b>DTI</b>	Department of Trade and Industry
<b>MIG</b>	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
<b>WSDP</b>	Water Services Development Plan
<b>ITP</b>	Integrated Transport Plan
<b>WSDP</b>	Water Services Development Plan
<b>LDOs</b>	Land Development Objectives
<b>StatsSA</b>	Statistics South Africa
<b>GVA</b>	Gross Value Added